

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

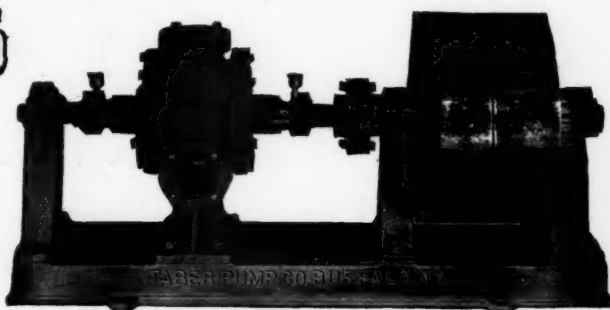
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

APRIL 8, 1916

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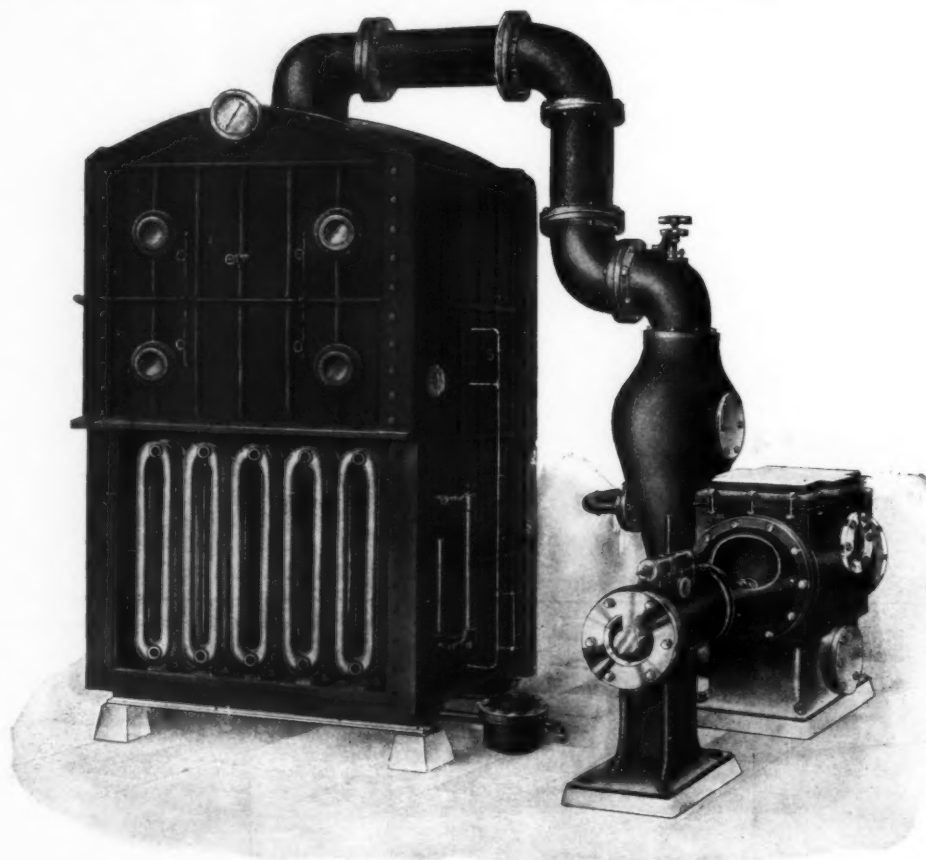
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 15.

BEEF MARKET IN BAD SHAPE.

The outstanding feature of the past week in the meat trade throughout the country has been the condition of the beef market. Consumptive demand has been so reduced by high prices that retailers have cut down their purchases to almost nothing. Wholesale coolers are full of beef and slaughtering has been restricted as a result.

Arthur Meeker was quoted in Washington this week as saying that Armour & Company lost from 20 to 40 cents per 100 pounds on all beef they sold in the United States last week. He said they had not sold out within 20 per cent of the beef they shipped to branch houses last week.

Livestock shippers cut down their shipments of cattle to market last week in an effort to boost prices on the hoof. They tried to "starve" the packers into paying more for cattle, but the consumptive demand was so bad that the trick did not work. Reduced cattle supplies were responsible for higher cost, however, during the past week, when packers were forced to pay more for such raw material as they had to buy to satisfy regular trade.

CITIZENS OWN IDLE MEAT PLANT.

The citizens of El Reno, Okla., are now the legal owners of a so-called co-operative meat packing plant which was promoted there in 1909, but which has never been operated. It was the fruit of a promotion scheme similar to those agitated in many cities throughout the country, where rosy promises of big profits in meat packing were held out to prospective stockholders. The plant was built, but there was nobody to run it who knew the business, and litigation ensued which kept the plant shut down. Now it is on the hands of the town. Mayor Duffy holds the deed and doesn't know what to do with it.

NO MONEY YET TO MAKE BEEF STEW.

The reported \$91,000,000 contract for canned beef stew for British army use which was reported as having been distributed among a number of American packers and canners, has not yet been confirmed. The delay is said to be due to the failure to arrange for payment on the orders as delivered. The promoters of the contract are expecting the necessary credit to be arranged for with banking houses. Delivery of orders is to begin 40 days after credit has been established.

TO SPEND \$250,000 TO INVESTIGATE PACKERS? Livestock Men Ask Government to Start Another Probe

In an attempt to induce the federal government to appropriate \$250,000 of the taxpayers' money on an unnecessary investigation of the meat packers of the country, representatives of the American National Live Stock Association, the National Live Stock Exchange and the Missouri Cattle, Swine and Sheep Breeders' Association, have been in Washington most of the past week to argue in behalf of the Borland resolution.

This resolution was introduced by Representative Borland of Missouri, at the instance of the Missouri Cattle, Swine and Sheep Breeders' Association, and is the result of demands worked up by cattle and stock interests in Missouri, Iowa and the livestock belt generally. The resolution seeks to direct the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the packers, to see whether they are guilty of combinations and methods in restraint of trade.

A sub-committee of the House judiciary committee is considering the resolution. Representative C. C. Carlin, of Virginia, is chairman of the sub-committee, and sitting with him were Representatives Volstead of Minnesota, Taggard of Missouri, and Nelson of Iowa. An investigation on the minute basis demanded by the livestock interests would cost about \$250,000, according to estimates made at the hearing.

It is understood that the chances for the proposed investigation are about even, although the refusal of the sub-committee to report that sufficient reasons in justification of an investigation have been shown would not be surprising.

Hearings Suspended for the Present.

The committee closed its hearings temporarily on Thursday night without acting on the resolution or bringing about an agreement between the packers and those who seek an inquiry as to the form an investigation should take. Within the next two weeks hearings probably will be resumed.

Walter L. Fisher, who succeeded Richard T. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior in President's Taft's cabinet, was chief counsel for the livestock interests. He was assisted by Attorney W. H. Wallace, of Kansas City, former Governor Stubbs of Kansas, Edward Burke of the American National Live Stock

Association, W. L. McClure of the National Live Stock Exchange, and others.

The packers were represented by Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Company; R. C. McManus, chief counsel of Swift & Company, and Attorney Faulkner, of Morris & Company. C. E. Richardson, Washington counsel for Sulzberger & Sons Company, also attended the hearings.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were taken up by the livestock interests in explaining why they thought an investigation is necessary. Just before time for adjournment on Wednesday their side rested, and Mr. Meeker had time for a brief statement, in which he declared that the packers are not making such fabulous sums as the general public think they are, and that as a matter of fact Armour & Company lost \$50,000 last week on beef.

When the sessions opened last Monday morning Representative Borland took the floor. He outlined the viewpoint of the livestock interests as to the "crying need" for such an investigation. He was followed by Representatives Doolittle of Kansas, Kent of California, and Steele of Iowa. They all insisted that a bad state of market affairs existed, and that from all appearances, as they saw things, the packers are responsible for it.

Mr. Fisher took somewhat broader ground, in which he freely admitted that an investigation might show that the packers do not and cannot manipulate the market so readily and successfully as popular suspicion credits them with. He insisted, however, that the country really demands the investigation, and that it would have to be one where the government had full power to subpoena witnesses, demand information, etc. He affected doubt as to the value and authenticity of statements and figures furnished voluntarily by the packers.

Chairman Carlin pointed out that, to his mind at least, a sweeping probe into the economics of the entire meat and market situation was beyond the authorization of the resolution, which is restricted to alleged violations of the anti-trust law. Mr. Fisher and others then said that a full Congressional investigation would suit them. This point has not been settled.

In this connection it was pointed out by

Representative Volstead that the Federal Trade Commission is supposed to make an investigation only after a complaint had been filed, and that to date no complaint against the packers has been filed by anybody with that body.

Attorney Wallace and some other speakers dwelt at length upon the great wealth and gigantic business of the four big packing-house concerns, and to their suspicious minds this in itself showed that something was radically wrong.

There also was some talk by Mr. Wallace and former Governor Stubbs about "jail for the packers," and whether or not they can get to heaven, but this seemed to make no particular impression on the minds of the House sub-committee.

Livestock Editor Denies Livestock Charges.

At the Thursday session of the hearing the chief witness was Jay R. Brown, of Chicago, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Farmers' & Drovers' Journal. He appeared to deny emphatically statements made in Congress that his paper and other livestock journals are owned or dominated by packers. He also declared himself neutral in the investigation, and denied with spirit the insinuation of Attorney Fisher that he leaned toward the packers. Brown is also secretary of the State Livestock Association of Illinois.

He declared that after 20 years' experience he never yet had seen a crooked deal between buyer and seller, and nearly always more than one bid, the average being four or five. He declared there was no evidence of concerted buying by packers, and that in the Chicago market 200 speculators compete in market bidding. He thought the so-called unjustness of late buying by packers was usually unfounded, because frequently the market was stronger at closing than at opening. Time

of buying was a matter of the buyers' sagacity. He said he interviewed about 200 men daily in getting his news and forecasts.

Editor Brown believed the livestock and packing interests should co-operate better, and sooner or later they will do so. He believed the market could be steadied by better regulations, and if the railroads would give more uniform service. He explained to the committee how forecasts on the market are gathered and wired by him and other newspapers. Packers have nothing to do whatever with these reports, he said.

At the Thursday session five cattle growers who said they were prosperous and contented protested against the Borland resolution for investigation of the packing industry. The witnesses were J. C. Clay, of North Salem, Ind.; W. D. Reynolds and James Nail, of Fort Worth, Texas; Phil S. Hayner, of Taylorville, Ind., and Charles Clayton, of Denver, Colo. They insisted that an investigation not only would fail to prove the existence of a packers' combine, but would tend to disturb business. Losers in the industry under present conditions, they maintained, were men who did not understand it or failed to use good judgment.

Mr. Clay told the committee that Congress was not qualified to investigate the beef business, and attributed raisers' troubles chiefly to their own weakness for profit-taking from which he did not exempt himself. "It's the shipping fever that causes the ups and downs in this business," he said. "A man will make a shipment, reap a profit and then come home and give the fever to all his neighbors. They will crowd the markets with their cattle until the coolers get so full of meat that cattle cannot be sold. Packers don't want meat then and, naturally, the market drops."

FEDERAL REGULATION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Arraignment of Butter and Dairy Interests by Congressman

In the House at Washington last Saturday Congressman Linthicum of Maryland brought up his resolution advocating a federal investigation of the dairy industry, with a view to federal inspection and regulation of dairy products, admittedly the greatest disease-carriers among all food products. This resolution has been fully outlined in the columns of The National Provisioner in previous issues.

In support of his resolution Congressman Linthicum made a speech arraignment the butter and dairy interests, and reviewing facts concerning the situation in that industry which he thought justified an investigation. In this speech he said:

"Milk and milk products enter more universally and intimately into human health and happiness than any other of all the foods. The safety and good name of milk and milk products, therefore, should be guarded by the federal, State and municipal authorities more carefully than any other food. Yet strange to say, somehow congress has given less attention to these, the greatest of all human necessities, than to any other question materially affecting the health and prosperity of our people. So far as the federal government is concerned dairies, creameries, centralizing plants, and butter factories may be said to 'run wide open.'"

"Under these conditions it is widely

claimed that the most outrageous and extensive crimes are committed against the lives and property of the American people and the most stupendous frauds against the revenues of the government, and the good name of American made goods in foreign markets.

"If these charges are true then the Congress ought at once to enact adequate laws for prevention. If they are untrue then there should be a definite ascertainment that they are untrue, so that all our people may freely and increasingly avail themselves of milk and milk products, known to be the healthiest and most nutritious of all the foods when produced and distributed under proper sanitary methods.

"I do not pretend to have personal knowledge, but I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Congress to some of the charges which are made against the dairy industry in this country, and to press upon your attention the importance of the investigation called for."

A resumé of the charges and the conclusions reached by Representative Linthicum included the following:

Dairies, creameries, centralizing plants and butter factories "run wide open" so far as the federal government is concerned.

Filthy cream, often in a putrid state, is frequently shipped great distances to creameries to be made into butter.

An examination of 1,554 lots of cream shipped to creameries and cream buying stations showed that 967 lots were of third

grade, i. e., cream that is dirty, decomposed or very sour.

Hoard's Dairyman (a dairy journal) says "The large central creameries have been the chief, though not the only sinners in this respect. They have invaded the territory of the local creameries and forced them to let down the bars to all that is bad in cream."

A. W. McCann, New York pure food expert, says "that in a Chicago creamery he saw men pick up flaps of butter from the floor, dripping with dirty water, and put them back in the tubs and that the product was called pasteurized butter. He also says that in one Wisconsin creamery he saw rotten cream neutralized with whitewash."

Much of the fresh, golden "June color" of butter, according to the American Food Journal, is produced by the use of annatto. Wagner's Chemical Technology, published in 1887, says that annatto is utterly unfit for butter coloring as it is frequently made up with animal excretions and swarms with bacteria.

Nauseating as are the charges of filth, another count charges that these products are among the most active agents in the spread of disease.

Tuberculosis is one of the diseases that may be passed from animal to man. Tubercle bacilli are frequently found in milk and butter. Hoard's Dairyman says "It is now thoroughly well recognized that this danger is very much greater in the case of infants and the young rather than with adults. The by-products are not the only substance that offer the means of carrying diseases. We know that some investigators found that out

(Continued on page 26.)

HAUGEN OLEO BILL REINTRODUCED.

Congressman Haugen, of Iowa, representing the dairy interests, last week reintroduced in the House at Washington his anti-oleomargarine bill of last session. This measure changes the name of all oleomargarine products to "margarin," makes a uniform revenue tax of 1 cent per pound on all product, subjects it to the laws of any state into which it may be transported, and prohibits the use of butter in its manufacture, or to make margarin containing more than 5 per cent. of milk fat.

The new bill also attempts to establish a color standard, so that margarin shall not be made of any shade of yellow which might resemble butter in any way. The technical details of this standard are incorporated in the bill. It also limits the marketing of margarin to packages of one-half pound, one pound and five pounds, and in no other form. The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.

CATTLEMEN WILL NOT BE PACKERS.

Cattlemen of Texas who were so incensed at meat packers because they did not get as high prices for stock as they thought they ought, and who threatened to establish a string of independent meat plants to kill and market their own stock, have given up the idea. President Jackson, of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, this week issued a statement denying that the plan for a \$10,000,000 chain of meat plants would be carried out. He said the idea had been given up.

"We considered that plan some time ago," said President Jackson, when asked concerning the matter, "but it was decided that the plan would probably be impracticable, and the matter has been practically abandoned."

Judge Sam H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, counsel for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, was another one of those who discredited the scheme.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AND MEAT INDUSTRY

Politics Does Not Alter Law of Supply and Demand

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queens., Australia, March 8.

The prospects of an improved beef supply have been greatly increased by good rains over a great part of this State of Queensland, where most of the cattle are raised; but the conditions cannot be said to be safe yet, as the rainfalls have been patchy.

The most interesting event of the month has been the announcement of the negotiations between the meat companies and the Queensland Government for the supply of beef for Imperial purposes. Each State Government makes arrangements direct with the Imperial Government, and it became necessary for Queensland to renew the contracts in view of the start of the new season.

Much difficulty occurred in these negotiations, and the reason is said to have been that the Queensland Government desired to secure a proportion of the supply for home consumption, presumably at a lower price than would be paid by the Imperial Government. It was said that the amount to be paid by the Imperial Government was 4½d. per pound, while it was hoped to get 12,000 tons for local consumption at 3½d.

The State Government recently established a State shop in this city, and is credited with a desire to establish similar shops in other cities—hence the wish to obtain cheap meat. The matter was vigorously resisted by the meat companies, and the livestock growers also had a say by way of a deputation to the head of the Government—without, however, obtaining any satisfaction.

While it was not admitted that the scheme provided for meat at a lower price to the State Government than to the Imperial Government, it was not denied that such was the case. The matter stands in an incomplete state, neither side giving way.

Politics Does Not Reduce Meat Prices.

Meanwhile livestock prices continue high—very high—and meat locally is much above former prices, perhaps double what consumers were paying a few years ago. It is expected that exporting of beef will commence next month.

The reason for the State Government desiring to obtain meat at a low price is that its members, Laborites, were elected on the "dear food" cry, and have found it hard to live up to their promises, having discovered that the high prices are due to economic and not to political causes, and therefore are less under their control, despite the creation of price boards and other government machinery for regulating prices.

While the north of Australia has been without meat plants, necessitating the driving overland of the cattle to the Eastern and Southern States for killing for export or local consumption, it is possible that there will soon be three large plants. One of these will be at Darwin, and is now under erection for Vestey Bros. The State Government of Western Australia is erecting a plant at Wyndham, on the Northwest coast, and an engineer has been making an inspection for unknown people at Derby, 150 miles from Wyndham.

In connection with the plant at Darwin, I

mentioned in my last letter that the "Pastoral Review" had made a statement that these works were "more American than British." Vestey Bros. have given that journal a statement that there are no American interests, and that nobody except Sir William Vestey and his brother is directly or indirectly connected with the enterprise.

Permission has been given for small exports of meat to the Straits Settlements, a trade which Australia has had for many years. The permission was given on the representations of the governor of the Straits Settlements.

The cost of meat inspection for export has been doubled. This was due to the inspection fees not being sufficient to meet the costs involved. The Government refused a request to suspend the matter of increase, or at least reduce the amount by one-half.

Attempts to Nationalize the Meat Industry.

Much concern has been manifested in New South Wales by the announcement of the State Government that among other things the meat industry is to be nationalized. It has been strongly protested against. The tendency of the State Governments where the labor party has obtained the ascendancy is to nationalize various industries, but the result has been anything but satisfactory, except to the few persons who obtain fine jobs—mostly friends of the persons in power.

In the city of Sydney the authorities have been discussing the relative position of the butchers and the street hawkers of meat, as it was contended by some that the latter, who paid no rent, came unfairly into competition with established dealers. Others held that these peddlers furnish cheap meat to the consumers. The matter will be the subject of an official report.

A case of going away from home for news is that of a statement by the Premier of this State in regard to the meat industry in the Argentine. The price of meat there was quoted in recent controversies regarding the price to be paid this season. The Premier, speaking with the authority of advice he had received from London, presumably from his own Agent General, who occupies a prominent position on the board controlling supplies for the Imperial Government and the Allies, said that the British Government had been operating a plant on the River Plate for the purpose of ascertaining prices for running the business. When this was done an attempt was made to put up the prices of cattle against the British Government's plant, but as the latter held 98 per cent. of the meat ships trading with the home ports, it was possible to deal with the situation.

Conditions in New Zealand.

The export season has commenced in New Zealand. A feature of the meat industry in the Dominion is the big increase made in the refrigerated capacity, while several new plants are operating.

The Christchurch Meat Company killed 1,729,000 head of stock last year, all sheep. The company paid a dividend of 8 per cent. and made a bonus payment of 3 per cent., after adding £20,000 to the assurance reserve

and carrying £30,224 forward, and making a contribution to the patriotic fund. It is apparent from these figures that the meat trade in the Dominion is much more remunerative than it is in Australia, no doubt because the seasons are much more certain.

Some time ago the Government prohibited the slaughter of young cattle, such as overgrown vealers and yearlings; but owing to the dry season and shortage of feed these rules have been somewhat modified.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirty-fifth in a series of articles from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have increased that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The war has, of course, altered and complicated the situation. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

BRITISH BREAK TRADE PLEDGE.

Reports this week from London state that representatives of owners of conditional contraband cargoes awaiting adjudication in the prize court must at the last moment entirely change their defense, as their legal advisers have reached the conclusion that the British order in council of March 30 last is definitely retroactive. This affects meat cargoes as well as others.

Since Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, informed the State Department at Washington in his note of February 10, 1915, that the British Government did not apply the doctrine of continuous voyage to conditional contraband, except on goods consigned to order to an unknown consignee or to a consignee within enemy territory, millions of dollars' worth of conditional contraband has been shipped from the United States to neutral ports.

In cases where seizures were made, the attorneys for the owners of goods had prepared their defense, relying on this statement, coupled with the fact that the order in council of October 29, 1914, definitely ratified article 35 of the declaration of London, which provided that the doctrine of continuous voyage was not applicable to conditional contraband. Acting on Sir Edward Grey's statement, coupled with the above order in council, the State Department at Washington advised American shippers that they could send cargoes to neutral ports consigned to known neutral consignees. At the same time the attorney for the American meat packers informed the State Department that they intended to continue shipments to neutral ports under this doctrine.

With the defense all prepared for trial, a bombshell was thrown into the camp of the American claimants by the promulgation of the order in council of last week which reverses the previous contention of the British Government and subjects conditional contraband to the same treatment as absolute contraband.

The full extent of the blow was not realized, however, until the English attorneys retained to appear in the prize court informed their American colleagues that their outlined defense must be dropped, as the provisions of the new order in council were clearly retroactive. The State Department at Washington has been informed of this interpretation.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat, it should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

TAKING EXCESS SALTS FROM MEATS.

An English subscriber writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us the best recipe for taking the salt out of hams and bacon. We bought some of these products which had been cured for a considerable time, with the result that the salt has got into the meat so that we cannot free the meat of it. We have tried soaking it in cold water for days at a time, also soaking in hot water for more than a whole day. We get the salt to the surface of the meat, but when it is cut into after being boiled it is still much too salt. The same applies to pickled beef hams. Kindly give us a remedy.

Soaking "pickle-soaked" or excessively salty meats satisfactorily is well nigh impossible. That is, to eliminate the excess salt and turn out to a certain extent a satisfactory article. After the pickled meats have been drained for 24 hours, skin side up (dry salt meats should be brushed, washed and drained), they should be soaked first in cold water, say around 60 degrees Fahr. for from two to four hours. Then in clean water at 85 degrees Fahr. for two to four hours. Then change the water to 60 degrees Fahr. for two hours, and change again to 85 degrees Fahr. water for two hours.

Next wash in hot water, scrubbing thoroughly with a fibre brush, and hang in the smoke house to drain until no more dripping is noticeable.

Smoke cold and slowly. No salt streaks should show after smoking.

When using the cold soak let the water be running; that is, when the meats are covered, open the drain pipe just a little and allow the feed cold water pipe to supply the reduction by drainage. This need not necessarily mean

a big waste of water, but merely sufficient to keep the soaking water moving.

Another item not to be overlooked in a soaking vat is a perforated false bottom, so that the bottom layers of meat are not resting in the precipitated salt solution.

There is nothing gained by soaking such meats for days in the same water, hot or cold. Keep changing the waters and remember the false bottom. If this does not have the desired effect, let us know and we will try and advise you further. Anyhow, don't carry stuff until it is pickle-soaked. And don't buy such goods unless at a price, and because you have the outlet for them.

THE CAUSE OF SPOILED HAMS.

The following additional information is given by the inquirer referred to in an inquiry on this page in a recent issue, who asks about spoiled hams. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Our hogs are driven through the city streets about a quarter of a mile and are usually slaughtered immediately or only an hour or so after we get them in the pens. We notice that the hams that are sour are dark and sticky to the touch when the meat is cut. What is the cause and remedy?

This throws light on a subject which was doubtful before. Unquestionably this bit of information furnishes the clue to the answer to your trouble.

Hogs taken out of the feed lots, where they have spent an indolent, indulgent life, and started on their way to market begin a series of violent exercises and excitements totally foreign to their natural physical condition. Aside from the initial driving and loading there comes the hauling and mauling en route, the unloading, sorting and weighing at the destination, and then a quarter-mile run through the city streets. Is it any wonder a high fever is set up in the joints, which affects the meat?

Hogs cannot be too carefully, slowly and humanely handled from the feed lot to the sticking pen. We should say hogs undergoing the above-mentioned conditions should be fed, watered, cooled and rested at least 12 to 24 hours before killing, the latter preferable.

We think experienced, practical men will support us in this. We all know what it subsequently means to us, physically to undergo unusual and violent exercise, even if in fair physical shape. How much more so does this unusual exercise affect the fat, soft, easy-going hog.

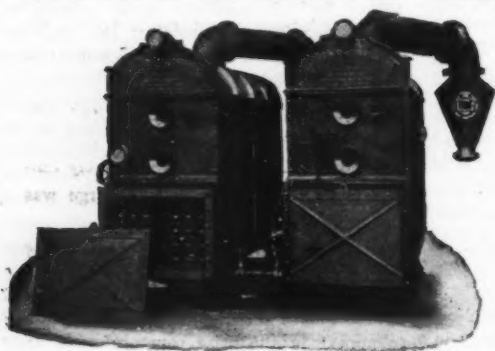
1916 "MOTOR TRUCKS OF AMERICA."

That the motor has displaced the old horse-drawn cotton float in hauling cotton in Galveston is due in some measure to the efforts of J. E. Mitchell, of the Moody Press, who has devised a unique type of body which he uses on his fleet of 5-ton electrics. The special feature of this body consists of two side rails of 12-inch board which extend the length of the truck, and resemble the foot rails on the open trolley cars of former days. As these rails are less than a foot from the ground, it is possible to load bales on them from hand trucks without lifting the cotton. The bales are up-ended on this rail and are further supported by the body proper, the sides of which slope like a blunted triangle. It is not necessary to rope the bales on.

This is only one of twenty-six devices equally as important, described and illustrated in an article entitled "Devices that Make for Motor Truck Efficiency," printed as an introduction to the 1916 edition (Volume IV) of "Motor Trucks of America."

This valuable hand-book, just off the press, is bigger and better than ever. All the principal motor trucks made in the United States are represented by photographs and full tables of specifications covering all models. The specifications are arranged after a uniform plan, so that one truck can be readily compared with another.

This book is not for sale, but is published annually by the B. F. Goodrich Company for free distribution, not only to truck manufacturers, agents and salesmen, but to truck owners as well, and business firms contemplating the purchase of trucks. Requests should be written on business letterheads, and addressed to the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, or the nearest Goodrich store.



THE MAN WHO COMES BACK FOR MORE

is usually well posted as to what he wants. He has had experience with the apparatus and has good reasons for wanting more. Another thing—he doesn't need more unless his plant is growing—an evidence of prosperity and business acumen.

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EVERY OTHER ONE we sell is delivered to a man who CAME BACK FOR MORE—and some of them have come back several times—Swift and Co. have 32, and Armour almost as many. There's no secret about it—it's just real engineering ability applied to each separate case, coupled with the best of materials and workmanship—that's all.

Let us know your requirements—we'll help you to meet them.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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WHAT "BOOSTS" MEAT PRICE?

Meat prices have gone up all along the
line in recent weeks. The rise has been so
general and sustained that the customary
"holler" has been set up through the news-
papers about the "boosting" of meat prices.
As usual, these newspaper critics interview
some retailer or other, who promptly puts
the blame on the packer.

Naturally, the easiest way to answer a
complaining customer is to shift the blame
to someone else, which is what the retailer
usually does. Perhaps the customer would
not believe him if he attempted to explain
the real situation, even if he knew it. It
saves so much breath and brain work to
shrug one's shoulders and say: "Beef trust!"

That explanation is always accepted, par-
ticularly by the inquiring reporter, since it
makes a "good story," whereas a true ex-
planation would be rather dull reading.

But what is the cause of the rise in meat
prices? Many commentators attribute it to
the European war, which has caused a tre-
mendous demand on American meat supplies
for European use. Even here American pack-
ers are blamed for accepting European or-
ders, and some critics would like to punish
them for selling where they can get the best
price.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that
demand has far exceeded supply, and prices
have risen accordingly—scuffers at the good
old law of supply and demand to the con-
trary notwithstanding.

High prices, however, do not mean big
profits, at least to the packer. In this case
he has been a manufacturer grappling with
the problem of a high raw material market.
If it had not been for his savings on by-
products he would be a big loser on the meat
end of the game.

Those who doubt this are invited to study
the official statement of the United States
Department of Agriculture, issued recently,
dealing with the prices of meat animals. It
says in plain English:

"The level of prices paid producers of the
United States for meat animals increased 8.4
per cent. from February 15 to March 15. On
March 15 prices of these animals averaged
about 16.4 per cent. higher than a year ago,
2.1 per cent. higher than two years ago, and
12.7 per cent. higher than the average of the
past six years on March 15."

The statement goes on to quote hog, cattle
and sheep prices on March 15, compared to a
year ago, two years ago and for the past
six years. They would appear to be irrefu-
table proof of the cause of high meat prices.
They should be interesting reading also for
the livestock agitators who wanted to prose-
cute the meat trade because it did not pay
them enough money for their animals!

WHO IS THE MANIPULATOR?

Some space is occupied this week in the
public prints by reports of the latest effort to
"investigate the meat packers." In spite of
the press of war news, "roasting the beef
trust" always gets newspaper space.

The cause of this publicity is the hearing
on the Borland resolution in the House at
Washington to authorize the Federal Trade
Commission to investigate alleged packers'
manipulation of the livestock markets. The
resolution emanates from Kansas City, and is
backed by livestock associations and interests
centered there.

In this connection it is interesting to read
in livestock and daily papers—while the live-
stock men are at Washington accusing the

packers of manipulating the markets—such
phrases as the following:

"But a little more of the medicine admin-
istered this week in the shape of small sup-
plies will uncover an urgent demand from all
quarters."

Written by a livestock correspondent for
livestock shippers, this simply means—what
everybody in the trade knows—that livestock
interests choke off the supply of livestock com-
ing to market whenever they desire to raise
the price, and when "the medicine" has got
in its work they resume shipments and collect
the profits.

These are the people who are now at Wash-
ington howling about the packers' "manipula-
tion" of the livestock markets. Any reason-
ably intelligent and disinterested person, who
will take the trouble to read the livestock
papers for a while may get some additional
light as to who is doing much of the "manip-
ulating."

And while they are at it, they might read
up on "fills," which is not manipulation. It
is just plain fraud, with the packer as the
victim.

DISHONEST DEBTOR CAUGHT

A case of interest to creditors has just
been decided in Federal Bankruptcy Court
in New York against a bankrupt who was
defeated in his efforts to obtain a discharge
from his debts. It is that of a butcher con-
ducting a meat market and grocery store in
Yonkers. His application for discharge was
successfully opposed and blocked by a
creditor to whom he issued a financial state-
ment which proved false upon his examina-
tion before the commissioners in the bank-
ruptcy proceedings.

The attorney who represented the creditor
and others elicited information which showed
the statement given the creditor for the pur-
pose of obtaining credit was false. This
testimony was used against the bankrupt on
the hearing in opposition to his discharge.
The Special Master, who reported against the
bankrupt, recommending against his dis-
charge, remarked that not only was he guilty
of issuing a false statement, but was also
guilty of giving false testimony before the
commissioner. His report was promptly con-
firmed by the court and the discharge was
denied.

This case illustrates the advantage gained
by creditors by pursuing a dishonest failure,
for not only has the bankrupt failed to se-
cure a discharge from his debts, leaving the
creditors to their remedy against him for
the full amount of their claims, but the
bankrupt has also subjected himself to prose-
cution criminally for his wrongs. It also
illustrates another use to which a financial
statement can be put with advantage by an
unscrupulous person.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire damaged Armour & Company's branch house at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The warehouse of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Dublin, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

The Public Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$450,000.

Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed Levine's slaughterhouse in Totowa Borough, Paterson, N. J.

It is reported that a packing plant will be established at Fairbury, Neb., by Henry Meinecke, of Tomah, Wis.

Plans are being made by L. F. Jackson and W. H. Tackett, of Sergeant, for the establishment of a tannery, near Whitesburg, Ky.

Extensive improvements will be made in the oil mill department of the Warren Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Company's plant at Warren, Ark.

Clarence B. Rose, trustee for the National Ice & Cold Storage Company, has purchased the property of the Weil Packing Company, Little Rock, Ark.

The Luer Brothers Packing & Ice Company, Alton, Ill., will begin work at once on the enlargement of the cold storage plant and will erect a box factory.

An addition will be built to the plant of the E. H. Stanton Company, Spokane, Wash., which, it is reported, will cost \$150,000, and will include additional storage facilities, hide cellars and glue factory.

The plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Columbus, Ga., will be enlarged and additional machinery will be installed. Brick and concrete additions for huller and linter departments will be erected.

The Pasco Union Stockyards Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000, by V. B. Fox, of Pasco, E. F. Benson and C. C. Lawrence, Tacoma, Wash., for the building of stockyards at Pasco, Wash.

A. D. Kennedy, of Greenville, S. C., and George Dashner, of Chickasha, Okla., are much interested in plans which are being made for the establishment of a cotton oil mill in Dallas, Tex., representing an investment of \$500,000 to \$750,000.

The Hydrol Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture oils, soaps, greases, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. The incorporators are: J. A. Chard, W. D. Howe, 250 Front street, and T. Chard, 101 Park avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Lee Henderson Cheese & Dairy Products Association has been formed at Huron, Wis., with a capital stock of \$2,500, with George Casey as president; W. H. Weeks, vice-president; Lee Henderson, secretary, and C. C. Thornton, treasurer. A cheese factory will be erected by this association.

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR MARCH.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at six leading points for the month of March show an increase of 30,000 cattle compared to March, 1915. Hog marketing was about the same. Sheep receipts were 127,000 less than a year ago. For the three months since January 1 receipts of cattle at six markets were 270,000 in excess of a year ago, hog receipts were 1,200,000 more and sheep receipts were 155,000 less.

On the other hand slaughter reports from these same six centers show 4,000 less cattle slaughtered in March than a year ago, 160,000 less hogs and 114,000 less sheep. The effect

of high live cost and decreased consumptive demand shows in the March killing reports. For the three months cattle killing at these six points was 150,000 ahead of a year ago, hog slaughters were 600,000 greater, and sheep and lamb slaughter were 200,000 less than for the same time in 1915.

Synopsis of the official reports of receipts at six points for March is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	186,069	54,101	733,173	278,747
Kansas City ..	120,044	5,253	219,237	129,838
Omaha	122,936	.....	181,189	181,834
St. Louis	64,148	.....	245,575	41,138
St. Joseph	33,704	2,228	156,972	80,857
Sioux City	46,533	2,141	191,376	10,055

Tl. Mar., '16.	579,434	63,723	1,893,522	722,469
Tl. Mar., '15.	549,090	54,500	1,863,490	849,132

Receipts for three months ending March, 1916:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	607,309	122,676	2,907,966	919,078
Kansas City ..	396,894	15,075	833,537	451,874
Omaha	355,342	.....	1,116,434	586,597
St. Louis	199,738	.....	920,410	113,063
St. Joseph	101,785	7,368	621,403	276,648
Sioux City	143,006	4,102	717,875	54,059

Tl. 3 mos., '16.	1,804,062	149,221	7,117,625	2,401,319
Tl. 3 mos., '15.	1,536,604	116,840	5,894,696	2,556,915

Slaughters for March, 1916:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	140,507	52,483	588,963	215,499
Kansas City ..	68,790	6,146	153,551	104,375
Omaha	71,297	.....	231,726	140,588
St. Louis	48,644	.....	114,979	36,433
St. Joseph	22,040	1,545	150,524	66,102
Sioux City	16,866	1,866	88,732	8,044

Tl. Mar., '16.	368,144	62,040	1,328,775	571,041
Tl. Mar., '15.	372,969	54,319	1,496,118	685,630

Slaughters for three months ending March, 1916:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	474,616	117,209	2,311,206	724,653
Kansas City ..	292,874	17,052	886,315	353,080
Omaha	208,965	.....	847,600	449,368
St. Louis	160,314	.....	543,131	103,096
St. Joseph	60,642	4,740	584,579	212,643
Sioux City	57,928	3,649	375,738	37,630

Tl. 3 mos., '16.	1,165,439	142,650	5,348,551	1,880,500
Tl. 3 mos., '15.	1,014,717	111,828	4,676,295	2,136,224

*Calves not separately reported.

NOTICE OF SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF INDIANA, No. 4261. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of the Butchers' Packing Company, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned trustee in the above entitled cause, that, pursuant to an order heretofore entered in said cause, the Trustee hereby offers for sale all the real estate, with improvements thereon, together with machinery and appliances, as per inventory thereof on file in the office of the Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 507, Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

All proposals shall be for cash, and subject to the approval of the court.

The real estate of the Bankrupt consists of 11.45 acres, being part of Out-lot No. 129 in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, with the new and complete packing plant recently erected.

All proposals should reach the undersigned on or before April 29, 1916.

JOHN H. E. NILSSON, Trustee,
Ray and Dakota Streets,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

W. W. LOWRY, Attorney,
731-732 Lemcke Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Demand Good—Shipments Liberal—Packing Maintained—Hog Movement Fair.

There has been no important movement of hog product prices during the past week. Values have been quite steady with prompt recoveries from the low of the week. Demand at the advance has, however, been somewhat checked by the high prevailing prices, although shipments of product from the West, and exports from the seaboard, have continued excellent of meats. The shipping of meats from packing centers shows continued good distribution, and this is reflected in the product stock statement for the month.

The monthly statement of stocks at Chicago was quite encouraging to holders of provisions, showing a very small stock of pork, and an increase of only a million pounds in the total stocks of all meats for the month. The net increase in the stock of lard was not material, but the present stock is now much heavier than last year. The comparison at Chicago of the two seasons, as to the changes during the month of March follow:

	1916	1915
Pork, new, bbls.	March 31, 11,932	Feb. 29, 12,834
Pork, old, bbls.	7,677	12,341
Pork, other, bbls.	44,836	49,799
Lard, new, lbs.	74,385,323	64,534,475

Lard, old, lbs.	4,707,300	12,298,340
Lard, other, lbs.	12,442,512	11,446,773
Short ribs, lbs.	23,187,473	22,639,304
Total meats, lbs.	133,848,039	132,825,563

	1915	1916
Pork, new, bbls.	March 31, 60,314	Feb. 28, 53,760
Pork, old, bbls.	9,150	10,775
Pork, other, bbls.	65,854	64,781
Lard, new, lbs.	33,810,350	24,690,050
Lard, old, lbs.	14,075,950	10,307,150
Lard, other, lbs.	40,477,138	36,263,815
Total meats, lbs.	193,235,306	186,225,788

The movement of hogs continues good, and for the season the packing keeps up, although the total since February 26 is slightly behind last year; the slaughtering for the week ended April 1 was 522,000, against 598,000 last week and 473,000 last year; the spring season to date is 2,873,000 against 2,981,000 last year. The weights of the hogs are somewhat better, although the average is still behind last year. The figures for the receipts, shipments and weights the past month at the Union Stock Yards follow:

	Received, No.	Av. wt., lbs.	Shipped, No.
1916	754,045	214	144,210
1915	686,999	231	58,823
Increase	67,049	17	85,387
Decrease			

The average weight of cattle for the month of March were excellent, showing at the Union Stock Yards a total of 1,025 lbs. against 1,038 in February, 1,055 last year and 1,012 two years ago. The movement of cattle has also been fair, but the receipts are indicative of rather moderate offerings from

the country. The situation as to the supply of live stock in the country is somewhat confusing as to the possible movement. The claim is made that there is a large supply of hogs back, but with prices so much above last year there would seem to be inducement to move the hogs more freely, although the rush of farm work is possibly interfering with country marketing.

The average price recently has been about \$2.50 above last year, and while slightly lower than in the latter part of March, still reflects the moderate country movement. The demand for shipment from the West is excellent, as shown by the fact that the stock yard shipments for the month were 85,000 more than last year.

The export demand for product is somewhat mixed, but the shipments of meats are keeping up very well indeed. The total shipments for the week were about 16,000,000 lbs. of meats, while the shipments of lard were only 4,000,000 lbs. The increase in the total exports of meats so far this season has been 88,000,000 lbs. On the other hand, exports of lard show a decrease of nearly 57,000,000 lbs.

A great deal of attention is being directed to the relative price of cattle and hogs, compared with the feeding expenses. The high prevailing prices for livestock certainly afford a most attractive basis for the country marketing, and the profits to the feeders are certainly much better than last year. The condition is, therefore, attractive and encouraging for an increased production of livestock this year. The April Report, to be

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CHICAGO



TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Another advance has been recorded in the local tallow market. Small quantities of city special tallow have been sold on the basis of 10½c. Authorities say that it has been a long time since members of the trade were so unanimous in their opinions concerning the probability of further advances.

However, it is understood that prominent manufacturers have more than average supplies and the belief is steadily held by certain interests in the trade that dealers and speculators are still carrying more or less tallow, despite the record levels.

Those favoring the maintenance of prevailing quotations or higher prices for tallow are emphasizing the cattle situation. Cattle prices have shown further advances and the movement is well cared for. It is evident that the heavy demands for meats, partly for foreign account, are affecting the by-product conditions.

There is very little interest in the local market in the nature of export dealings, but the absence of shipments of foreign oils to this side is an omnipresent factor. The last auction sale at London resulted in offerings of 925 casks, of which 393 were absorbed at prices unchanged to 6d. lower than those of the previous week.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 9¾c. nominal and city specials at 10¼c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is steadier at 11½ to 12c. Buying for compound lard makers has been fair; offerings have been light.

OLEO OIL.—Values have been very steady all the week. Buying is not important and export interest is reported small. Extras are quoted at 13½c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL. The market is nominally strong, with steadily decreasing supplies owing to the embargo conditions. Cochín, 18@19c. in pipes; arrivals, —; Ceylon, 16@17c.

PALM OIL.—The market is nominal, with sales very small owing to the limited supplies available. Prime, red, spot, 17@18c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 20@21c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, nom.; shipments, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices continue to rule very firm at full quotations. For 20 cold test, 98c.@\$1; 30 do., 95@97c.; water white, 85@86c.

CORN OIL.—The market is very firm with

but little oil available. Quotations are nominal. Prices at \$10¾, nom.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The position is unchanged. Supplies are moderate and there does not appear to be any prospect of an early change in the situation. Spot is quoted at 9¾c.

GREASES.—The market is firm at full prices. The demand for good greases keeps up and supplies are steadily absorbed. Yellow, 9@9¼c., nom.; bone, 9@9¼c., nom.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals comprised only 1,500 cases of canned meats from Argentina.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 7, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 34,150 quarters; to the Continent, 61,932 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 144,000 quarters; to the Continent, 30,223 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending April 1, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 122,742 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 13 l-3 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 90,320 pounds and averaged 12¾ cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$1.25	\$2.00	200c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	2.00	200c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	2.00	200c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	2.00	200c.	250c.
Lard, tierces	1.25	2.00	200c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	2.00	200c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	10.00	9.00	200c.	250c.
Oil Cake	1.25	1.00	150c.	140c.
Butter	1.50	2.50	225c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 6.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19@20c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; city steam lard, 11½@11¾c.; city dressed hogs, 13½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@14c.; skinned shoulders, 12@12½c.; Boston butts, 14½@15c.; boneless butts, 15½@16c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 14c.; regular trimmings, 9½@10c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; Snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 6.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15½c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending April 6, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Apr. 6, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	4,943
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	—	1,446
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	50	3,650
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	150	1,455
Brazil	14	1,665
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti	31	207
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Central America	2	431
Cette, France	—	900
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	500	16,400
Cristobal, Panama	—	39
Cuba	83	1,947
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	—	9,613
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	150	1,000
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	—	10,430
Hull, England	—	100
Kingston, W. I.	—	700
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	6,825
London, England	—	25,735
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Manchester, England	500	15,008
Marseilles, France	—	39,966
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	44	784
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	1,500	63,107
St. Johns, N. F.	1	123
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	10	1,096
Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
South American ports	1,020	20,560
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies	221	5,169
Total	4,276	258,861

From New Orleans—

Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	100
Christiania, Norway	—	49,160
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,188
Göteborg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	—	2,300
Havre, France	1,400	3,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	3,000	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Progreso, Mexico	112	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,000
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	4,512	90,461

From Galveston—

Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174

From Baltimore—

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,391
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	1,499

From Philadelphia—

Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	—	98
Total	—	953

From Savannah—

Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,580
Total	—	3,580

From Norfolk and Newport News—

Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,744
Liverpool, England	—	979
London, England	—	975
Total	—	4,698

From Mobile—

Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,290
Rosario, A. R.	—	150
Total	—	3,440

From Detroit—

Canada	—	32,982
Total	—	32,982

From Buffalo—

Canada	—	732
Total	—	732

From all other ports—

Mexico	—	3
Total	—	3

Recapitulation—

	Week ending Apr. 6, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.	Same period, 1914.
From New York	4,276	258,861	324,885
From New Orleans	4,512	90,461	58,068
From Galveston	—	2,174	5,931
From Baltimore	—	1,499	3,633
From Philadelphia	—	953	6,333
From Savannah	—	3,580	17,841
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,698	20,526
From Boston	—	2	40
From San Francisco	—	217	110
From Mobile	—	3,440	1,900
From Detroit	—	32,982	25,920
From Buffalo	—	732	6,807
From all other ports	—	3	2
Total	8,788	399,602	471,996

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

CRUSHERS TO MEET AT MEMPHIS.

The annual convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at Memphis, Tenn., on June 6, 7 and 8. This was decided at a meeting of the executive committee of the association held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Thursday and Friday of this week. Charleston, S. C., Asheville, N. C., St. Louis and other cities were candidates for the honor, but the Valley won in the selection of Memphis. The last time the association met there was in 1909.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at five chief centers at the beginning of April show a decrease in pork and about the same supplies of meats and lard as a month ago. Compared to a year ago, stocks of pork are only about half, while stocks of cut meats are much less and lard stocks are greater. The official synopsis is as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Mar. 31, 1916.	Feb. 29, 1916.	Mar. 31, 1915.
Chicago	64,445	74,974	135,318
Kansas City	5,753	6,573	5,384
Omaha	3,633	4,599	2,657
St. Joseph	2,831	3,997	2,140
Milwaukee	6,223	7,510	17,663
Total	83,285	97,653	163,162
	Lard, Lbs.		
Chicago	91,335,135	92,279,588	47,886,300
Kansas City	5,150,300	4,803,870	2,987,200
Omaha	4,747,103	4,552,100	4,788,170
St. Joseph	2,616,657	3,007,884	2,139,960
Milwaukee	2,760,500	1,872,150	3,237,820
Total	106,809,695	106,515,592	61,039,450
	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
Chicago	133,848,639	132,825,563	193,235,306
Kansas City	53,417,600	54,886,300	65,709,800
Omaha	49,786,805	43,942,492	59,981,558
St. Joseph	31,446,546	32,516,829	31,016,710
Milwaukee	16,753,958	20,617,212	36,387,548
Total	285,253,548	284,788,387	386,330,923

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to April 5, 1916:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 4,732 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,214 lbs.; Colombia, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 5,837 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 130 lbs.; Haiti, 10,484 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,357 lbs.; Mexico, 3,505 lbs.; Netherlands, 100 lbs.; Newfoundland, 120 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; Peru, 6,020 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,280 lbs.; Venezuela, 180 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 1,230 dz.; Cuba, 60 dz.; England, 30,000 dz.; Peru, 3,000 dz.; Venezuela, 450 dz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 1,525 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,026 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,264 lbs.; Colombia, 90 lbs.; Costa Rica, 7 lbs.; Cuba, 43,983 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 563 lbs.; England, 119,400 lbs.; French Guiana, 792 lbs.; Haiti, 3,058 lbs.; Honduras, 154 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,407 lbs.; Mexico, 1,592 lbs.; Panama, 8 lbs.; Peru, 469 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 2,500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,952 lbs.; Venezuela, 223 lbs.

GIFFORD-WOOD'S SCRANTON OFFICE.

The Gifford-Wood Company of Hudson, New York, manufacturers of elevating and conveying machinery and ice tools, will open an office in the Union National Bank Building, Scranton, Pa., on May 1. Robert B. Marshall, who has been with them a number of years, will become their Scranton manager, and the territory covered by the Scranton office will be practically the whole State of Pennsylvania. All inquiries covering coal and ice handling machinery, sheet steel and structural work, ice tools, etc., in that section will be promptly looked after by this Scranton office.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Erratic Market—Mixed Speculative Trade—Consuming Reports Conflict—Light Export Buying—Developments in the Cotton Belt Being Followed—Discount of New Crop Oil Months Attract Attention.

There have been some sharp changes in the cottonseed oil market during the past week and the consensus of opinion is that fluctuations in the future will continue rather violent. Sometime ago it was predicted that speculative operations would be curtailed as a result of the high levels of the list, but instead there have been periods of expansion in the outside dealings and a more mixed sentiment is now noted.

The market is extremely sensitive and obviously with the current high prices there is room for wide price changes. Furthermore, the difference of opinion as to the intrinsic worth of cotton oil makes for very conflicting statements as to the actual conditions at this time. The contradictory reports are especially prominent in the remarks concerning the consuming demand.

Various users of cotton oil have heard of the efforts on the part of Southern speculative interests to control more than 60,000 barrels through the contract market, and it was inferred from these claims that there

has been additional outside buying of volume to keep the high prices of oil in force. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that actual oil is being bought on a hand-to-mouth basis and also that there are fears of a sudden liquidating movement for speculative holders.

Those who are predicting higher oil prices are not noticeably disturbed by the absence of a persistent demand for cotton oil. They say that consumers have gained little in the past by postponing purchases and point to the unsuccessful drives that have been made against the market, and further emphasize the small unsold oil supplies in the country. As a matter of fact a great majority in the trade are willing to concede that the underlying conditions of the market are compatible with the high prices, but the aversion toward following the market higher is predicated mainly on technical considerations.

The falling off in the export demand for cotton oil has not occasioned much surprise. Freight room is still quoted at very high levels and it is extremely scarce. Moreover, the supplies of native oils abroad have been increased by the embargoes placed on exportation. Consumption of the high grade oil used here for strictly edible purposes is, of

course, continuous, but users are taking small quantities at a time. The important compound lard channel is said to be receiving more cotton oil than of late, distribution of this product having been helped by the maintenance of Western lard quotations.

Discounts of the new crop oil months are attracting quite a little attention again. Fall oil at New York could be had at under the 8½¢ level. There is a good possibility of soapmakers duplicating their active buying of a year ago, as cotton oil at 8½¢ is not relatively high, comparing with the quotation of tallow at present of higher than 10¢.

Late reports from the cotton belt suggest that the new crop area will be increased in the Western district to a greater degree than was earlier supposed. Rains in parts of the extreme Southwest came too late to benefit some of the minor crops and cottonseed was substituted. Just what the acreage increase as a whole will amount to is a matter of conjecture, but the best opinions point to an augmentation of close to 10 per cent. to be offset by a falling off of perhaps 30 per cent. in the use of fertilizer. The New York Commercial estimated the probable cotton area at 34,734,000 acres, against 31,535,000 last season.

Closing prices, Saturday, April 1, 1916.—Spot, \$10.25@11; April, \$10.40@10.46; May, \$10.60@10.63; June, \$10.60@10.63; July, \$10.68@11.70; August, \$10.65@10.66; September, \$10.58@10.60; October, \$9.40@9.43; November, \$8.73@8.75. Futures closed 4 to 22

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



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NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York

Cottonseed Products

OIL, LINTERS
CAKE, ASHES
MEAL, HULLS

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINERY COMPANY

Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.
Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all

GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

advance. Sales were: April, 200, \$10.45; May, 1,200, \$10.65@10.49; July, 3,800, \$10.72@10.56; August, 3,700, \$10.66@10.53; September, 3,600, \$10.60@10.52; October, 1,200, \$9.44@9.34; November, 1,400, \$8.78@8.72. Total sales, 15,100 bbls. Good off, \$10.10@10.60; off, \$10@10.60; reddish off, \$9.90@10.60; winter, \$10.50@11.25; summer, \$10.45@11.25; prime crude, S. E., \$9.27@9.53; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, April 3, 1916.—Spot, \$10.35; April, \$10.35@10.60; May, \$10.54@10.56; June, \$10.60@10.61; July, \$10.67@10.80; August, \$10.63@10.65; September, \$10.56@10.60; October, \$9.44@9.47; November, \$8.68@8.69. Futures closed 6 lower to 4 higher. Sales were: May, 2,200, \$10.88@10.53; June, 200, \$10.78@10.60; July, 5,400, \$10.90@10.66; August, 5,100, \$10.81@10.62; September, 2,000, \$10.75@10.58; October, 900, \$9.52@9.45; November, 700, \$8.85@8.67. Total sales, 16,500 bbls. Good off, \$10.20@10.65; off, \$10.10@10.65; reddish off, \$9.90@10.60; winter, \$10.75@12; summer, \$10.75@12; prime crude, S. E., \$9.47@9.60; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, April 4, 1916.—Spot, \$10.35; April, \$10.40@10.65; May, \$10.56@10.62; June, \$10.57@10.62; July, \$10.62@10.64; August, \$10.59@10.61; September, \$10.51@10.53; October, \$9.35@9.40; November, \$8.65@8.67. Futures closed 9 lower to 5 higher. Sales were: April, 100, \$10.57; May, 1,200, \$10.67@10.65; June, 400, \$10.63@10.62; July, 3,200, \$10.70@10.66; August, 1,300, \$10.69@10.64; September, 500, \$10.60@10.59; October, 200, \$9.40; November, 500, \$8.71@8.67. Total sales, 7,400 bbls. Good off, \$9.80@10.50; off, \$9.75@10.50; reddish off, \$9.50@10.50; winter, \$10.50@11.50; summer, \$10.50@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.43@9.60; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 5, 1916.—Spot, \$10.35; April, \$10.35; May, \$10.50@10.52; June, \$10.50@10.52; July, \$10.59@10.60; August, \$10.59@10.61; September, \$10.50@10.52; October, \$9.40@9.44; November, \$8.62@8.63. Futures closed 7 lower to 5 higher. Sales were: May, 600, \$10.44@10.33; June, 600, \$10.52@10.42; July, 7,800, \$10.60@10.41; August, 6,800, \$10.60@10.39; September, 2,400, \$10.52@10.33; October, 1,600, \$9.44@9.25; November, 900, \$8.63@8.53. Total sales, 20,700 bbls. Good off, \$9.75@10.50; off, \$9.65@10.50; reddish off, \$9.65@10.50; winter, \$10.75@11.50; summer, \$10.75@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.20@9.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 6, 1916.—Spot, \$10.40; April, \$10.40@10.75; May, \$10.49@10.51; June, \$10.46@10.48; July, \$10.52@10.54; August, \$10.52@10.53; September, \$10.45@10.47; October, \$9.39@9.41; November, \$8.61@8.63. Futures closed 5 higher to 7 lower. Sales were: May, 1,600, \$10.50@10.45; June, 800, \$10.52@10.44; July, 2,700, \$10.60@10.49; August, 3,400, \$10.60@10.50; September, 2,500, \$10.48@10.41; October, 400, \$9.41@9.35; November, 400, \$8.62@8.56. Total sales, —. Good off, \$10.25@11; off, \$10.15@11; reddish off, \$10@11; winter, \$10.60; summer, \$10.60; prime crude, S. E., \$9.20@9.33; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GOVERNMENT ENDORSES COTTONSEED MEAL

Recommended Officially as Fertilizer and Stock Feed

The Department of Agriculture at Washington this week sent to all newspapers and news associations throughout the country an official statement endorsing cottonseed meal as a stock food and as a fertilizer. The statement dealt particularly with the potash shortage, and showed in detail how this might be remedied by the use of cottonseed meal. It was pointed out, however, that the most valuable utilization of cottonseed meal as fertilizer was by using it as stock feed and then using the manure for fertilizer.

The government statement shows that the authorities at Washington are waking up to the importance of this branch of the cottonseed products industry. It says:

At the present time, when potash in the form of salts is practically unobtainable, and when both nitrogen and acid phosphate have advanced in price because of the use of nitrates and sulphuric acid for munition purposes, cottonseed meal, which carries all three of the fertilizing elements, becomes of great importance. In recent years immense quantities of this material have gone into fertilizers, approximately 1,000,000 tons having been so used in 1913.

Cottonseed meal, the residue after the oil has been extracted from cottonseed, is a dry, yellowish powder, having excellent mechanical properties for fertilizing mixtures, and contains about 6.5 per cent. of nitrogen, 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. of potash. It is, therefore, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, primarily a nitrogenous fertilizer, but under present conditions its potash content is highly important, and is a decided factor in determining the price at which the material is sold.

In practice cottonseed meal should be mixed with other ingredients. Most of the formulas heretofore published have advocated various proportions of acid phosphate and muriate of potash in combination with cottonseed meal. Muriate of potash is to all intents and purposes unobtainable this year and must be omitted from present consideration.

If 1,000 pounds of cottonseed meal and 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate are mixed,

however, a ton of material results which contains about 180 pounds of phosphoric acid, 65 pounds of nitrogen and 20 pounds of potash. This is about 9 per cent. phosphoric acid, 3.25 per cent. nitrogen and 1 per cent. potash, and makes a very satisfactory mixture for many soils where field crops are to be grown. For trucking and gardening present practice demands a higher content of potash, and the mixture may be supplemented by the application of unleached wood ashes, if obtainable.

Nitrogen in cottonseed meal is not so quickly available as when applied in the form of nitrate, but on the other hand is not so likely to be leached out in times of heavy rainfall. In light, sandy soils where leaching is rapid the use of organic material such as cottonseed meal is to be preferred in supplying the necessary nitrogen. Decay of the organic material liberates the nitrogen gradually and there is much less danger of loss than is the case when soluble salts, like Chilean nitrate, are used.

Most of the mineral ingredients in cottonseed meal are recovered in the manure, if the material is used as a cattle feed. The most economical use of cottonseed meal is, therefore, to feed it and apply the manure to the land. In this way the material is made to serve a double purpose. European dairymen have for some years bought large quantities of American cottonseed meal for feeding purposes.

As the livestock industry develops in our Southern States doubtless an increasing amount of this material will be diverted from the fertilizer trade for use as stock feed, and at present wherever possible the practice of feeding the meal and using the manure for fertilizer should be followed, rather than the direct application of the cottonseed meal to the land.

REGULATION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 16.)

of 1,233 samples of butter examined 163, or 13.2 per cent. were found to contain these organisms."

It is charged that certain butter factories have practiced fraud. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1915 says:

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: IVORYDALE, O.
FORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.
MACON, GA.

General Offices:
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Cable Address: "Procter"

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS**BROKERS**ORDERS
SOLICITED TO
BUY OR SELL**COTTON SEED OIL**
SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERYON THE NEW
YORK PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR

We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR

THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

"One case was discovered during the current year where the amount out of which the government has been defrauded reached a total of \$1,503,203.30. All of the product in this case while not butter was placed on the market as butter without payment of any tax."

Much butter contains too much moisture. Much contains too much salt.

The problem involving the milk producer shall be regarded not at all as his problem, but a matter in which the whole nation is directly and indirectly involved.

"It is claimed," continued the speaker, "that practically all the other huge frauds discovered by the Internal Revenue Bureau, about which so much recently has been said in the papers, have been committed by butter factories and butter dealers. Butter factories being free from inspection, it is said, are able to get into their factories oils and artificial coloring and thereby greatly increase their output, which they sell as and for butter; thus they defraud the government of its taxes, and the dealers and the consumers in the character and price of the article. It is also charged that butter dealers procure the pure white product of certain manufacturers of oleomargarine, who also furnish the dealer with artificial coloring matter; and, that these dealers, often in very crude and unsanitary ways, artificially color this white oleomargarine and sell the same for butter. In this way these butter dealers, too, defraud the government of its revenues, and the consumer in the price and character of the article."

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 7.—Latest quotations of chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda 6¼c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5¼c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 6¼c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 4c. per lb.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¼@4c. per lb., basis 48 per cent.; silic, \$15 @20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 11c. per lb., in bbls., 12¼c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 16c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, in bbls., 18c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 20c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 16c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 96c. per gal.; green olive oil, 93c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 13@14c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 16½@17c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 18@19c. per lb.; cottonseed oil 11½@12c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 9c. per lb.; corn oil, 10¾c. per pound.

House grease, 8¾@9c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11½c. per lb.; brown grease, 8@8¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 9c. per lb.

Dynamite glycerine, 50c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 40c. per lb.; crude soap lye, glycerine, 38c. per lb.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 6, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 71c. bid, nothing selling. Meal, \$30. Hulls, \$15 per ton, in demand for re-grinding for hull fibre.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 6, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 69@70c., nothing doing. Meal, \$30@31, according to location. Hulls, \$13.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 6, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil dull at 69½c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal quiet at \$28.75@29. Hulls firm at \$12.50 loose, \$14.50 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 6, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil about 70c.; both buyers and sellers indifferent. Prime 8 per cent meal higher at \$32.50; 7½ per cent. meal, \$31; 7 per cent. meal, \$28.50, New Orleans. Cake dull. Hulls strong at \$13.50 loose, \$15.50 sacked, New Orleans. Stocks light.

COTTON OIL MILL COMPARISONS.

Improvement in Milling in the Southeast Shown by a Series of Comparisons.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Pickard-Law Company.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 4, 1916.—We are giving herewith five years' comparisons for oil milling for the month of March. It will be noted that the same improvement in milling which has been so pronounced the whole season continues:

Five Year Comparisons.				
Meal.	Moisture.	Oil.	Ammonia.	Standard.
1912	7.26%	7.54%	7.79%	0.97
1913	8.21	7.45	7.51	0.99
1914	8.03	7.22	7.42	0.97
1915	8.11	7.15	7.51	0.95
1916	8.41	6.19	7.04	0.88

Hulls.	Uncut seed.	Oil.	Standard.
1912	0.36%	0.77%	2.20
1913	0.21	0.66	1.84
1914	0.28	0.70	1.98
1915	0.19	0.65	1.81
1916	0.25	0.46	1.33

This will be the last monthly comparison, which will be of much value, as nearly all of the mills in this section have completed their crush, and only a few of the larger ones, who have stored up large supplies of seed, are now operating.

The quality of crude oil continues to show decided deterioration. Our average this month barely gives a prime color, and we were compelled to grade 252 out of 319 samples tested as off in flavor. The refining loss is also above normal, and this will tend to further decrease the visible supply of refined oil from this section.

We have noticed for a number of years that it is necessary to increase the refining loss considerably in order to obtain a prime color on oil produced at this season of the year, or on crude oil, which is held in storage after April 1.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FIGURES.

Congressman Lever's bill providing for the collection and publication by the Director of the Census of monthly statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, has passed the House and is now in the Senate Census Committee. The Government gathers and publishes such statistics concerning cotton and other commodities, and the cottonseed products trade cannot understand why it is not entitled to similar service. The passage of this bill will require the Census Bureau to gather and publish such figures.

The bill proposes to provide for the collection and publication of statistics monthly concerning the quantities of cottonseed purchased and crushed by oil mills, stocks on hand, production of refined oil, shipments of cottonseed products and holdings of seed, oil, and cottonseed products by mills, refiners, manufacturers, brokers, warehousemen and others.

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

Announcement

Owing to the fact that suitable paper cannot be secured for large envelopes such as we have been using for mailing THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, except at prohibitive prices, we are compelled to mail this publication in wrappers again until the paper situation once more becomes normal. We know our subscribers will appreciate the circumstances.

The National Provisioner

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 7.—Market steady. Western steam, \$11.90@12 nom.; Middle West, \$11.70@11.80; city steam, 11½c.; nom.; refined Continent, \$12.60; South American, \$12.75; Brazil, kegs, \$13.75; compound, 11½@11¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 7.—Copra fabrique, 168 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 125 fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 7.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 175s.; pork, prime mess, 125s.; shoulders, square, 73s.; New York, 70s. 6d.; picnic, 69s. 6d.; hams, long, 87s. 6d.; American cut, 90s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 85s. 6d.; long clear, 87s.; short back, 83s.; bellies, clear, 91s. Lard, spot prime, 70s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 75s.; May, 74s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, price city, 52s. 6d.; New York City special, 56s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 103s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 50s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The trading in the future market was quiet with values a little lower.

Tallow.

The market is very firm with very light offerings. City is quoted at 9½c. and special at 10½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Trade is small with prices steady. Oleo is quoted at 11½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was less active and lower. Selling was fairly persistent and support was lacking.

Market closed 3 to 10 points lower. Sales, 12,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$10.50@11.50. Crude, Southeast, \$9.33 sales. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$10.35@10.55; May, \$10.41@10.43; June, \$10.38@10.40; July, \$10.43@10.44; August, \$10.42@10.43; September, \$10.36@10.37; October, \$9.32@9.34; November, \$8.58@8.61; good off oil, \$10@10.50; off oil, \$10@10.50; red off oil, \$9.80@10.50; winter oil, \$10.50@12; summer white oil, \$10.50@12.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 7.—Hog market slow and 5@10c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$9.55@9.75; light, \$9.30@9.80; mixed, \$9.35@9.80; heavy, \$9.25@9.80; rough heavy, \$9.25@9.40; Yorkers, \$9.55@9.70; pigs, \$7.40@8.90; cattle, strong; beefs, \$8@10; cows and heifers, \$4.20@9.10; Texas steers, \$7.60@8.70; Western, \$7.70@8.70. Calves, \$6.50@9. Sheep, steady, shade higher; sheep, native, \$8.25@8.85; yearlings, \$9.50@10.50; lambs, \$8.75@11; Western, \$9.25@11.40.

Kansas City, April 7.—Hogs slow, at \$9.05@9.60.

Omaha, April 7.—Hogs weak, at \$8.90@9.35.

Buffalo, April 7.—Hogs lower; on sale, 5,600, at \$10.10@10.25.

St. Joseph, April 7.—Hogs slow, at \$9.25@9.55.

Sioux City, April 7.—Hogs lower, at \$9.40@9.45.

Louisville, April 7.—Hogs lower, at \$8.50@9.60.

St. Louis, April 7.—Hogs steady, at \$9.55@9.90.

Indianapolis, April 7.—Hogs lower, at \$9.85@9.95.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,630	22,000	11,840
Swift & Co.	5,890	11,100	13,207
Morris & Co.	4,870	8,200	5,556
S. & S. Co.	4,838	8,800	6,040
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,086	7,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,070	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	848	7,400	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 11,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,500 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 12,000 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,200 hogs; others, 10,400 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,910	8,330	4,457
Fowler Packing Co.	554	...	1,002
S. & S. Co.	3,037	5,720	3,608
Swift & Co.	4,111	5,200	6,294
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,449	5,090	3,345
Morris & Co.	3,500	5,469	3,087
Others	216	1,224	57
John Morrell & Co., 117 cattle; Heil Packing Co., 996 hogs; Kingan Packing Co., 400 hogs; Stephenson & Graybill, 2,593 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 94 cattle; J. Callahan, 16 cattle; Blount, 625 hogs; S. Kraus, 59 cattle; J. Stern & Son, 100 cattle; New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., 97 cattle; I. Meyer, 364 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 356 cattle and 245 sheep; M. Rice, 15 cattle and 1,805 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 227 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 6,787 hogs.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,494	6,168	2,566
Swift & Co.	4,692	10,634	9,978
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,574	12,631	9,743
Armour & Co.	3,498	13,099	9,263
Swartz & Co.	...	3,795	...
J. W. Murphy	...	9,146	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 86 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 52 cattle; Rath Packing Co., 195 hogs; Bay State Packing Co., 48 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 13 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 410 hogs.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,243	3,832	1,970
Swift & Co.	2,392	3,705	1,007
Armour & Co.	2,102	4,893	966
East Side Packing Co.	124	804	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	228	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	603	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	22	315	34
Sartorius Provision Co.	5	335	...
Krey Packing Co.	7	405	...
Heil Packing Co.	4	17	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	443	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 1, 1916:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	33,363
Kansas City	17,700
Omaha	16,336
East St. Louis	8,409
St. Joseph	4,780
Cudahy	501
Sioux City	3,465
New York and Jersey City	8,454
Fort Worth	4,123
Philadelphia	3,282
Pittsburgh	600
Oklahoma City	2,144

HOGS.	
Chicago	126,085
Kansas City	32,524
Omaha	44,833
East St. Louis	34,785
St. Joseph	29,586
Cudahy	4,263
Sioux City	26,020
Ottumwa	9,450
Cedar Rapids	9,381
New York and Jersey City	30,395
Fort Worth	24,925
Philadelphia	6,132
Pittsburgh	3,016
Oklahoma City	17,585

SHEEP.	
Chicago	37,369
Kansas City	23,889
Omaha	39,632
East St. Louis	5,532
St. Joseph	15,734
Cudahy	100
Sioux City	686
New York and Jersey City	16,416
Fort Worth	2,045
Philadelphia	6,555
Pittsburgh	475
Oklahoma City	976

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	6,000	...
Kansas City	400	500	...
Omaha	200	3,000	1,800
St. Louis	100	3,000	...
St. Joseph	100	2,500	...
Sioux City	100	2,000	...
St. Paul	300	1,350	400
Oklahoma City	...	1,400	150
Fort Worth	150	1,200	...
Milwaukee	...	675	...
Denver	100	400	...
Louisville	100	3,000	50
Cudahy	...	200	...
Wichita	...	1,161	...
Indianapolis	150	1,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	600
Cincinnati	200	1,100	400
Buffalo	200	3,500	1,400
Cleveland	120	500	1,200
New York	283	1,092	698
Toronto, Canada	95	89	2

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916.

Chicago	9,000	19,500	17,000
Kansas City	9,700	7,000	9,000
Omaha	1,700	5,000	8,000
St. Louis	2,800	5,000	1,900
St. Joseph	1,100	4,000	4,600
Sioux City	2,800	3,000	...
St. Paul	3,700	10,300	600
Oklahoma City	600	1,100	150
Fort Worth	1,500	3,500	...
Milwaukee	50	363	...
Denver	1,200	900	100
Louisville	1,350	3,300	1,050
Detroit	...	350	...
Cudahy	...	249	...
Wichita	...	298	...
Indianapolis	600	2,600	...
Pittsburgh	1,800	7,000	3,000
Cincinnati	1,900	5,271	100
Buffalo	3,250	9,600	10,000
Cleveland	3,000	4,000	2,000
New York	3,193	7,682	6,200
Toronto, Canada	2,237	313	51

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916.

Chicago	2,500	11,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,200	9,000	4,000
Omaha	1,100	7,000	4,500
St. Louis	2,100	8,000	1,400
St. Joseph	1,000	4,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,500	7,000	...
St. Paul	1,700	5,000	100
Oklahoma City	500	1,800	...
Fort Worth	2,500	2,500	...
Milwaukee	400	3,000	200
Denver	400	2,900	...
Louisville	150	1,200	50
Detroit	...	2,100	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	4,500	...
Indianapolis	700	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	200	1,940	100
Buffalo	500	2,400	1,400
Cleveland	200	2,000	1,200
New York	1,100	4,025	1,887
Toronto, Canada	673	672	63

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916.

Chicago	9,000	23,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,500	11,000	5,600
Omaha	2,100	10,000	5,000
St. Louis	3,400	8,000	1,900
St. Joseph	1,000	5,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,000	7,000	800
St. Paul	2,100	6,000	50
Oklahoma City	900	4,200	600
Fort Worth	2,200	3,500	1,000
Milwaukee	50	6,604	...
Denver	400	600	300
Louisville	50	1,400	750
Detroit	...	4,000	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	701	...
Indianapolis	1,100	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	500	3,918	100
Buffalo	100	2,500	3,400
Cleveland	2,000	1,000	1,200
New York	1,525	4,863	3,912

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.

Chicago	4,000	23,000	13,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	2,800	9,800	3,500
St. Louis	1,600	6,500	2,500
St. Joseph	1,600	6,300	1,000
Sioux City	...	5,000	...
St. Paul	350	2,900	...
Fort Worth	3,300	5,300	...
Milwaukee	...	830	...
Louisville	...	2,300	...
Detroit	...	4,000	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	2,368	...
Indianapolis	...	4,000	...
Cincinnati	500	2,962	300
Buffalo	100	3,200	3,000
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	883	2,403	1,787

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.

Chicago	2,000	23,000	7,000
Kansas City	800	2,500	1,500
Omaha	800	5,500	5,000
St. Louis	400	5,500	1,200
St. Joseph	200	3,000	500
Sioux City	1,200	6,000	...
Fort Worth	1,600	4,000	500
South St. Paul	2,100	9,000	150
Oklahoma City	300	3,300	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The sales of hides are large considering the season. During the week under review 100,000 packer hides were sold. The demand for leather forces tanners to buy hides regardless of prices and quality.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Over 100,000 hides sold in the week being reported. Prices were on the upward trend and were highly satisfactory to sellers, who booked as many hides as buyers cared to take on, provided stock in salt was wanted. Spread native steers did not move in this market, but sales were effected East. Western stuck throat spreadies are offered at 23½¢. in salting to June, but seconds must be included and sellers place a value of 22c. on them. Heavy native steers received most attention this week. This class of stock still predominates in the stocks and slaughter. A sale of 25,000 February and March extreme light native steers was put through early in the period at 21¼¢., taking available stocks from at least two packers. About 6,000 January native steers sold at 22c. About 6,000 January, February and March kosher native steers moved at 21½¢. Two cars of February native steers sold at 21½¢. f. o. b. at river market, or 21¼¢. Chicago basis and 8,000 February-March native steers sold later in the week at 21¼¢. Bids at 22½¢. were refused by all killers for April native steers. No prices were placed on such salting and the bid rate is quoted as the nominal market. Texas steers sold at top rate of 21c. for 5,000 April hides. A trade in 2,000 March and April heavyweights was effected earlier at 20¼¢. in connection with 2,000 March light and extreme light Texas steers at 21¼¢. The market is practically bare of March Texas steers in all weight descriptions. April hides would be taken at 21c. for heavies and 22c. for underweights. Butt branded steers sold early in the period at 20c. for 3,000 February-March hides and about 6,000 sold later at 20¼¢. Bids at 20½¢. were refused for April take-off. Available stocks are moderate. Colorado steers opened the week with a trade in 3,500 February-March kill at 19¼¢. followed later by a sale of 6,000 similar salting at 20c. Bids at 20½¢. have been made in an effort to secure April goods. Moderate stocks of hides are held awaiting sale. Branded cows were not moved. These last sold at 21¼¢. April hides quoted at 22c. nominal along with underweight Texas. Heavy native cows did not receive any attention. Sellers have plenty for sale and would welcome some business. They ask 21½¢@21¼¢. for February-March goods and 22c. for April and January salting. Light native cows moved at 21¼¢. for 8,000 February and March kill. This transaction about cleared out the market to April 1, but some of the tanning packers have withdrawn a few thousand from tanning account which they offer out at 22c. for March take-off. Bids at 22¼¢. were refused for April kill. Native bulls sold at 18¼¢. for 11,000 January-February-March take-off by one packer, and another moved a like quantity of similar hides at 19c. This about clears out the native bulls to April 1 by all packers. Former

business was done at 18¼¢. Branded bulls were not sold. Last trades were effected at 16¼¢. Nominal market now considered at 16½¢@17¼¢. as to seller and salting. Available stocks are moderate.

Later.—Packer market is strong. Lot of 1,000 January-February heavy cows brought 21½¢. Inquiries are in for more, but packers are asking more money. Lot of 6,500 January-February native steers brought 22c., bids of 22c. refused for January-February, March extreme light native steers. The last sales were at 21¼¢. Rumors of sale of 3,000 March light cows at 22c. Branded hides firm, but quiet. **Later:** 5,000 November-December-January-February native cows sold at 21½¢; 2,000 March native steers sold at 22c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A more optimistic sentiment pervaded the country hide market this week. Movement was of fairly ample proportions at strong prices, considering the quality of stock coming forward. Sellers are inclined to demand even more money on further business. All the popular selections of hides were included in the movement, but buff weights seem to be the popular commodity. Heavy steers sold in the local market at 19½¢. involving one car of hides. A couple of cars of Minneapolis heavy steers sold through this market at 19½¢. delivered basis. Both lots contained earlier hides as steers come so slowly in the receipts that it takes considerable time to pick up carweight from the butcher lots. Heavy cows were not moved alone, although they were inquired for. Sellers consider this selection worth the buff price owing to betterment in heavy leather trade, but tanners are still trying to get them at a discount. Their ideas are 18c., while sellers want 18½¢. Available stocks are not burdensome even though activities lately have not been great. The increased receipts of these hides have been worked off by sellers insisting upon all sales of buffs including the heavy cow weights. Buffs sold at 18½¢. for two cars of stock running mainly to ones. Two cars of all number two buffs moved at 17½¢. and two cars of Minnesota buffs brought 17¼¢. delivered basis. A car of Minneapolis 45 lb. up hides sold at 18c. delivered basis. Sellers in that selection now talk more money. The situation in originating sections on 25 lb. up hides is steady at 17¼¢@18¼¢. delivered basis as to lots; four or five cars brought the inside rate this week from Iowa and like quality points. **Later.**—A bid of 18½¢. was refused and 19c. asked for buffs three-quarters firsts. Extremes moved at 20¼¢. involving 4,000 seasonable hides running slightly better than half firsts. The original order was for 5,000 hides, but it could not be filled. Stock is offered sparingly at 20½¢. and some sellers demand 21c. Branded cows were quiet and are quoted nominally at 16¢@16½¢. flat basis. Local stocks moderate and demand slow. Country packer branded hides range up to 19¼¢. for best lots Chicago basis. Bulls were quiet. Recent business was effected at 16c. This is considered the nominal market now. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17¢@18c. nominal. Recent sales of big packer bulls at 19c.

lead small killers to talk outside rate and higher firmly. Small packer native hides of February and March take-off were cleared out in the local market this week at 20½¢. for the majority of the stock. Some of the killers accepted 20c. and a couple refused to consider 20½¢. and asked 21c. firmly. These two lots are the only winter hides unsold in the local small packer market. About 50,000 hides were involved in the turnover.

Later.—Country hides are firm. Three cars of seasonable buffs brought 18c., with 18¼¢. bid for more and dealers firm at 19c. One car Minneapolis heavy steers brought 19½¢. delivered. Extremes held at 21c.

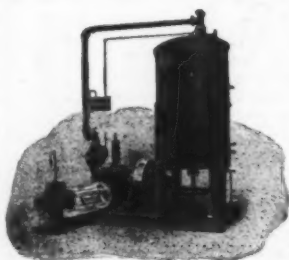
CALFSKINS sold at top rates and considerable activity was put through in this period. Three packers cleared out their March kill of skins at 30c., the best price of the year. This cleaned the market of such salting. Buyers are asking sellers to place values on their April production and 32¢@35c. are the rates demanded. About 25,000 skins changed hands in the period under review. First salted local city calfskins sold at 28c. for one car and another brought 28½¢. The outside price is generally demanded for further business. Outside city skins are quiet. Sellers talk 27½¢@28c. and buyers decline to pay these rates as they demand a fresh salted skin to work into colored leathers in demand now. Country skins quoted at 26¢@26½¢. last paid and asked on further business. Deacons are strong at \$1.55@1.95 asked; light calf at \$1.75@2.15. Best sales thus far in cities \$1.80@2. Kipskins are slow. Buyers are not anxious for this weight skin as the quality is poor at this season of the year. Country run is held at 22c.; cities 23½¢@24c. paid, packers 25c. asked; stocks small.

HORSE HIDES are strong in tone, though not active, owing to smallness of available supplies. Country run of hides is quoted at \$5.60@5.75 bid and \$6 asked. Cities quoted at \$6 bid and up to \$6.60 asked. Imported hides quoted at \$6.75@7.75. Available quality is still good. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction, with ponies and glues at \$2.50 @ \$3, and coltskins at \$1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are bringing 65¢@80c. for regular country run of skins with the rejected out at half price. Small lots move readily as fast as available. No. 1 pigskin strips are slow at 10¢@10½¢.; No. 2's at 9¢@9½¢. and No. 3's at 5¢@5½¢. Buyers are generally well supplied and skins are available at inside rates in some quarters. Production is not large owing to good demand for meats.

SHEEP PELTS.—Sheepskins are easy in tone, though fairly active. Killers as a general rule have been so successful in marketing their skins from week to week that their unsold stocks on the present quietness are small. Packer sheep and lambskins of current take-off moved at \$2.42½ for river points of kill, by two sellers, and one succeeded in getting \$2.47½ for local slaughter. Packer shearlings sold at 70c. lately for straight run. Efforts to secure 75c. on further business have been futile thus far. Country sheep and lambskins are quoted steady at \$1.25@2.35 average as to quality of seasonable uniform lots. Dry Western pelts range at 21¢@22c. as to descriptions. Outside asked for best Montana skins.

(Continued on page 42.)



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, April 5.

The supply pendulum frequently swings from one extreme to the other. Last week we had 43,600 cattle and this week it looks as if we would have to hustle to register 27,000. Monday's run was extremely light, actual receipts totaling only 9,639 head, and while a few choice handyweights sold strong to a little higher, the trade on the rank and file of the offerings was rather slow and only steady at last week's closing prices, because most buyers were very indifferent, having purchased plenty of cattle on last week's liberal run. On Tuesday we had 2,189 cattle and the trade ruled strong and in many cases 10¢@15c. higher, and this was followed by another light run of 9,500 on Wednesday, and a still further advance in the market, values of most steer cattle on that day being fully a quarter above the low spot in the trade a week ago, with extreme instances of even more advance. The promptness with which the country shut off the receipts shows that they not only resent the bearish tactics of the buyers who took advantage of the liberal supply a week ago, but also demonstrates conclusively that there is no big supply of marketable cattle in the country. We expect to see strong markets with an upward tendency predominate during the next two or three months. No top-notch beefs were on sale; else they would have made 10c. In fact, the best on sale went at \$9.75, with the bulk of the choice grades from \$9.25@9.75; good to choice kinds \$8.75@9.25; medium to good grades \$8.25@8.75 and fair to medium killers \$7.75@8.25.

Low-priced steer cattle, such as thin stocker stuff which all winter had to sell for canner and cutter purposes, are now eagerly sought after to go back to the country, and thus the packers are hard driven for sufficient low-priced cattle, such as butcher-stuff usually affords, and the next few months will witness as high market for cows, heifers and bulls as the trade has yet experienced. This week's supply is extremely light and, as a consequence, the trade is active and 25c. higher, with values back to the high point of the season, and everything indicates a strong and very satisfactory market during the next few weeks. The calf trade is at the low point of the season.

High hog markets will prevail for months to come, but when we say "high," who will undertake to say whether they will sell from 8¢@9c., 9¢@10c., or even 10¢@11c., for the lower of the above mentioned quotations would surely be a high level and yet the higher figures mentioned are not impossible. The fact remains, however, that abnormally high prices always decrease the demand. April, because of expected light receipts, is likely to prove the high month in the trade. Receipts for the first three days of the week were very light and totaled approximately 53,000 as compared to 93,540 for the same period a week ago. Wednesday's market ruled 10c. higher with the bulk of the hogs selling from \$9.70@9.85, top \$9.90 with healthy pigs selling from 8.25¢@8.75.

Liberal receipts to open the week gave the trade rather a discouraging feeling throughout the whole session Monday. Tuesday, however, although receipts were fairly liberal the trade gathered a little strength and the day's crop was bought up before noon time at a trifle advance as compared with the previous session. On Wednesday's market, although well supplied, receipts being estimated at 15,000 head, buyers are making early offers steady to strong with Tuesday's average. The firm demand centers in good to choice sheep and the light lambs, these varieties enjoying the greater competition. We quote: Woolled Stock: Good to choice lambs, \$11.25@11.50; poor to medium, \$10.40@10.75; heavy, \$10@10.25; good to choice yearlings, \$9.85@10.15; poor to medium and

heavy yearlings, \$8.75@9.25; well finished aged wethers, \$8.75@9; good to choice ewes, \$8.50@8.75; poor to medium, \$7.75@8.25; culls, \$5.50@6.50. Clipped Stock: Good to choice lambs, \$9.25@9.50; poor to medium and heavy lambs, \$8.25@9; culls, \$6@7; good to choice light yearlings, \$8.75@9; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$7.75@8.40; good to choice wethers, \$7.40@7.75; fat ewes, \$7@7.50; culls, \$4.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 4.

There was another sharp reduction in the cattle supply today as compared with a week ago, receipts 7,000 head here, 4,000 less than last Tuesday, and the total at the five markets 14,000 head, only one-half the supply of a week ago. In two days 29,000 less cattle have been marketed at the five markets than same days last week, and while steer prices are 25 to 35c. higher as a result, the advance is hardly as much as such a condition might be expected to produce, and there was nobody very crazy for cattle today. Some light Kansas steers, 1,140 lbs., brought \$9.25 today, the best price paid, but not the limit of the market. Other natives sold at \$9, and pulp fed steers sold at \$8.85. Fair to good natives sell at \$8.50@8.90, and warmed-up steers around \$8. Cows and heifers are catching a more moderate advance than steers, cows at \$8 and heifers at \$9.50, the limit of prices paid this week. Stockers and feeders are stronger than the close last week, some stock steers selling up to \$8.50, although three-fourths of a long string of sales were from \$7.35@8. Feeders range from \$7.60@8.45.

Hog supplies this week show a drop almost as great as cattle, but the big advance of 25 to 30c. yesterday rather overdid matters, and prices are closing 10¢@15c. lower today. Early sales were steady, but later the best packers would pay was \$9.55, and bulk of sales ranged from \$9.15@9.50. Packing since the opening of the summer season, March 1, is running behind the record of a year ago slightly, and the stock of meats is now 60,000,000 pounds under a year ago at this date. Also provisions futures are higher this week, but the very high range of hog prices apparently offsets the otherwise unanimous bull features.

Sheep and lambs continue to show weakness, lambs losing most. Receipts are only 4,000 today; prices off about 10c., top lambs \$11, fair to good lambs \$10.85, fat ewes worth up to \$8.25. Some fat Texas goats arrived and sold at \$5.75, 78 lbs. average a fairly good price. Brusher goats are worth \$4.90@5.25. The drop in the receipts today from a week ago, 50 per cent. here, and almost as much as the combined markets, points to ability of feeders to control the situation, although buyers have held the upper hand for the last ten days.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 5.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending today amounted to 10,200, which included 1,300 on the Southern side. With light receipts of cattle this week, the steel market has reacted, and is 15¢@25c. higher than the close of last week. No choice to prime steers have been received; however, a string of Nebraska steers on Tuesday, averaging 1,374, were good enough to bring \$9.10, and 10 loads of Missouri steers averaging 1,319, brought a ton of mutton has fallen off and the tone to the trade is rather weak. A good many lambs are being taken out at present for feeding and shearing purposes. Fat lambs are quoted at \$10.50@11.10; yearlings, \$8.50@10.25; wethers, \$8@8.75, and ewes, \$7.50@8.50.

\$9.25. Wednesday. Also a string of steers from Alabama and a string from Mississippi brought \$8.40@8.45, respectively. The best mixed steers and heifers sold at \$9.25, which is 15¢@25c. higher than the close of last week. Best straight heifers topped at \$9.25. Best cows are quoted up to \$7.75, with the bulk ranging from \$6.50@7.50, and the rank and file from \$5.50@6.50. The stocker and feeder trade is on a steady basis, with quotations ranging from \$5.50@8.50. Best feeder steers sold up to \$8.25. The vealer supply has been light, with the best offerings selling up to \$9.25, which is 15¢@25c. higher.

We have had a light run for the week ending today, with receipts amounting to 37,500 in the hog department. Prices are, generally, 20c. up from the close of last week. The top of the week was reached Tuesday, when \$10 was paid on a band of good, heavy hogs. Good, heavy hogs of the shipping kinds are in demand, and find ready sale both to the packers and the outside order buyers. The quality of the offerings is generally fair, although there are quite a few light hogs coming in just now. The quotations today are as follows: Mixed and butchers, \$9.60@9.90; good heavy, \$9.80@9.90; rough, \$9@9.25; lights, \$9.55@9.80; pigs, \$7.25@8.75; bulk, \$9.65@9.85.

The sheep receipts for the week approximate 8,500 head. There seem to be plenty of fed lambs, and upon these the market has held to a fairly steady basis, quality considered. We are short, however, in other grades; this from all reports from other markets seem to be the general condition. The market generally, including lambs, is 15¢@25c. lower than the high time of last week. Several bands of good Colorado lambs topped for the week at \$11.35. Ewes range from \$6.50@8.50; yearlings, \$8@10.40.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., April 4.

It was generally expected in the trade that cattle prices would receive a hard bump at the first opportunity and the opportunity came last week when some 26,000 cattle arrived. Prices declined steadily all week, the decline amounting to fully 25¢@40c. on both beef steers and butcher stock. It was simply a case of too many cattle and March receipts, 122,000 heads, were the heaviest of any March in the history of the yards. This week receipts fell off almost to the vanishing point and the market strengthened up again about as fast as it had declined last week, showing that packers are working very largely on a hand-to-mouth basis at this time. It takes really choice beefs to bring \$9 or better now, and the bulk of the fair to good 1,050@1,300-lb. cattle sell at a range of \$8.35@8.85, the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades going to both packers and feeder buyers at \$7.25@8.25. Cows and heifers have also firmed up about a quarter this week and are selling from \$4.25@8.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher stock around \$6.25@7.25. Veal calves continue strong at \$7.75@10.25, and bulls, stags, etc., firm at \$5.50@7.50.

Hog prices broke about 25c. last week on liberal receipts, 59,000 head, but part of this decline has been recovered and the market is very little lower now than a week ago. Demand is still broad and trade fairly active despite buyers' vigorous efforts to depress values. Shippers are buying freely and all classes of buyers continue to favor the heavy and heavy butcher weight loads and discriminate against the light and underweight stuff. There were only about 7,300 hogs here today and still prices were about a dime off. Tops brought \$9.55, as against \$9.60 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$9.25@9.35, as against \$9.25@9.50 a week ago.

Sheep and lambs have suffered a considerable decline in the last ten days and all grades are selling from 25¢@40c. lower. Receipts have been fairly large, 4,500 last week, and the demand fairly broad, but consump-

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Horse Cave, Ky.—The Horse Cave Light & Ice Company has been incorporated by J. P. Todd and others. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Moultrie, Ga.—The Moultrie Co-operative Creamery Association has been incorporated to establish a creamery. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Commerce, Tex.—The Consumers' Ice Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000, by B. A. Phillips, J. C. Thompson and B. F. Orr.

Greenville, Tex.—F. N. Hopkins, C. M. Portwood and G. M. Hodges are the incorporators of the Greenville Ice & Fuel Company. Capital stock, \$15,000.

Bishopville, S. C.—H. H. Woodward, W. R. Scarboro, W. M. Reid and J. S. Corbett have incorporated the Consumers' Ice & Fuel Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

McKinney, Tex.—The McKinney Ice & Coal Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$60,000, with L. A. Scott, George T. Cobb and Fred Emerson as the incorporators.

Huntington, W. Va.—The City Ice Delivery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: F. B. Enslow, H. C. Duncan, Jr., J. M. McCoach, and others.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Metropolis Ice Co., Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by L. Hertzberg, A. Hertzberg, 175 Hewes street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and R. R. Baizley, 2347 Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

New York, N. Y.—Fred E. Rosebrock & Co., Inc., to deal in dairy and farm products, poultry, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: F. E. Rosebrock, 205 Park Place, Brooklyn; M. R. Lawrence, 27 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and T. J. Whalen, 57 West 92nd street, New York, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—A cold storage plant will be built at this place by Armour & Company.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The brewing plant of Welz & Zerweck, 1562-70 Myrtle avenue, has been damaged by fire.

Knoxville, Tenn.—A two story and basement, 35x110 feet cold storage plant will be built by Swift & Company.

Hopewell, Va.—The plant of the Boeckel Ice Cream Company will be enlarged, and additional machinery installed.

Chicago, Ill.—The name of the California Ice Company has been changed to the California Ice & Coal Company.

Charlottesville, Va.—Refrigerating machinery will be installed in the Sea Food Market at 415 East Main street.

Germantown, N. Y.—It is reported that a cold storage plant will be erected at this point by former Assemblyman Hover.

Alton, Ill.—The Luer Brothers Packing & Ice Company will begin work at once on the enlargement of the cold storage plant.

Albemarle, N. C.—Peter and J. W. Womble, of Greensboro, N. C., have organized the Albemarle Ice Cream Company, Hearne building.

MASS. REFRIGERATION LEGISLATION.

The bill introduced in the Massachusetts State Senate to provide "for the safe installation and operation of refrigerating plants," has been withdrawn from both houses and no legislation of this character, considered radical and impractical, will be passed at this session of the legislature. The bill was Senate Bill 144.

ASK FOR THE ANSWER.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

COLD STORAGE TIME LIMIT RULING.

[From the New York Produce Review.]

In the municipal court of Buffalo, N. Y., Judge Noonan some weeks ago rendered a decision holding the State law, which limits the period of permissible cold storage of many foods to ten months, to be unconstitutional. The decision was rendered in two cases against Frank K. McFall and Walter A. Tuttle, who had held poultry in cold storage longer than the specified period. Violation of Section 337 of the Public Health Law was claimed.

Judge Noonan in a lengthy and carefully prepared opinion found both defendants not guilty. He reached this decision on two counts: one that the poultry had been placed in cold storage before the law was amended making the owner of the goods equally liable with the warehousemen, and the other, the important one, that Section 337 of the law, limiting the permissible time for holding goods in storage, is unconstitutional.

The basis for the latter opinion is so clearly brought out by Judge Noonan and so strongly supported by citations of other cases that we publish it herewith in full, giving also a conflicting opinion of the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court. The latter decision, although the weaker, being from a higher court, still controls in this State.

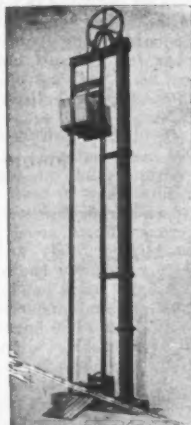
Judge Noonan says:

I think the rule by which the constitutionality of Section 337 of the Public Health Law must be determined is that laid down in the Matter re. Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98, as follows:

When a health law is challenged as unconstitutional, on the ground that it arbitrarily interferes with personal liberty and private property without due process of law, the courts must be able to see that it has, at least in fact, some relation to the public health, and that the public health is the end actually aimed at, and that it is appropriate and adapted to that end. Under the guise of police regulations, personal rights and private property cannot be arbitrarily invaded.

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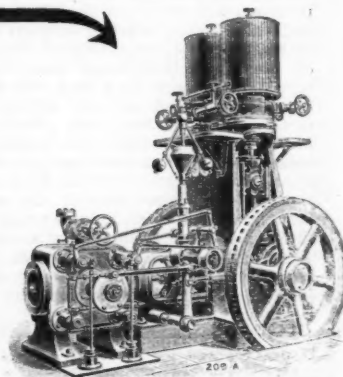
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ST. LOUIS: Pilabry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
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SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
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WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

and the determination of the legislature is not final or conclusive.

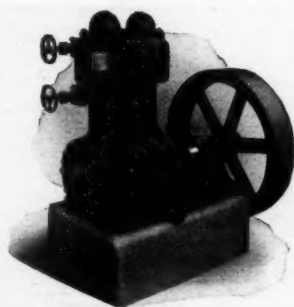
The section is extremely arbitrary. It prevents the keeping of food in a cold storage warehouse by any person after an arbitrary period of ten months, regardless of the question of whether the food is fit for human use or not. The section is not necessary to protect the health of the public.

The other sections of the law, namely, 338 and 338-A give the health commissioner all needed power to protect the public in its use of products kept in cold storage. These sections give the health commissioner complete power of supervision and inspection and the power to destroy food that is unwholesome. What more is necessary? If that part of the rule laid down in the Jacobs case *supra*, namely, "and that the public health is the end actually aimed at," is still good law, the section in question must be declared unconstitutional because its real purport is not to protect the health of the people by seeing that unwholesome food products are not put upon the market, but its real reason for being is to force upon the market any products that any person may have in cold storage after a definite length of time and thus force the owner thereof to sell when the market is unfavorable and generally at a loss.

The cases at bar are glaring examples of the unreasonableness of such a statute. The defendant McFall had the chickens in storage for his own private use, while the defendant Tuttle was a dealer in poultry, yet upon the mere fact that this poultry had been in storage more than ten months the defendants were compelled summarily to dispose of the same regardless of the fact of its unfitness for use. The State offered no evidence upon the question of fitness. It simply proved the *prima facie* case as required by statute and rested. The overwhelming proof on the part of both defendants in question was that the food was absolutely wholesome. Evidence was introduced showing experiments that had been made with great care by the Health Department of the City of Buffalo, which showed that poultry kept in cold storage was absolutely wholesome long after ten months. It was also undisputed that the Buffalo Cold Storage warehouse is one of the most complete in the country and its records show that the temperature was maintained with very slight variation throughout the entire time of the storage of the poultry in question; that it had a duplicate plant so that if anything happened to the machinery it had other means of maintaining the average temperature of the building and thus preserving the articles committed to its care.

I do not think that the State can successfully contend that poultry properly kept in cold storage is unfit for use in ten months. If it is actually unfit the Health Commissioner has power to destroy it under the other sections above referred to, and Section 337 is consequently unnecessary and need not be invoked by the Health Commissioner in order to properly protect the community.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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The legislature had no constitutional authority to destroy existing property.—*Wynhamer vs. People*, 13 N. Y., 578.

Depriving an owner of property of one of its attributes is depriving him of his property within the constitutional provision.—*People vs. Otis*, 90 N. Y., 48.

In *People vs. Bowen*, 182 N. Y., at page 10, Judge Van says:

The courts have not yet held that the legislature has power to prohibit the sale of milk that is wholesome, even if not up to the standard, provided it is sold for what it actually is and not as pure milk.

In *People vs. Biesecker*, 169 N. Y., at page 57, Judge Cullen says:

That the legislature cannot forbid or wholly prevent the sale of a wholesome article of food.

If that statement is still good law, how can the State be permitted under Section 337 of the Public Health Law to arbitrarily destroy food without first showing that it is unfit for use?

A little farther on he says:

I imagine that the sale and consumption of a well known article of food or a product conclusively shown to be wholesome could not be

forbidden by the legislature even though it assumed to enact the law in the interest of public health.

He further says:

An enactment of a standard of purity of an article of food, failing to comply with which the sale of an article is illegal, to be valid must be within reasonable limits and not of such a character as to practically prohibit the manufacture and sale of that which, as a matter of common knowledge, is good and wholesome.

It seems to me this reasoning is directly applicable to the cases at bar. Here the State tries by an absolutely arbitrary Act to prohibit anyone from having an absolutely wholesome article after 10 months.

The statute before us cannot be justified as an exercise of power to prevent fraud or imposition on buyers and consumers because this is done by requiring cold storage products to be sold as such. The statute is further unreasonable and arbitrary in that it makes it a penal offense to keep stuff in cold storage, where it can be kept with the greatest safety, and yet permits it to be kept by a man in his own ice box or any place that is not a storage warehouse for an indefinite length of time.

In *Austin vs. Murray*, 16 Pick., 121-126, it is said:

The law will not allow the rights of property to be invaded under the guise of a police regulation for the promotion of health, when it is manifest that such is not the object or purpose of the regulation.

In *Watertown vs. Male*, 109 Mass., 315-319, Judge Colt says:

The law will not allow rights of property to be invaded under the guise of a police regulation for the preservation of health or protection against a threatened nuisance; and when it appears that such is not the real object and purpose of the regulation the courts will interfere to protect the rights of the citizen.

This seems to be particularly applicable to the cases at bar, as the preservation of the public health is not the real purpose of section 337, because that can be taken care of under the above sections referred to.

In the Slaughter house cases, 16 Wall, 36 and 87, Judge Field says:

All sorts of restrictions and burdens are imposed under the police power and when these are not in conflict with any constitutional prohibition or fundamental principles they cannot be successfully assailed in a judicial tribunal . . . but under the pretence of prescribing a police regulation, the state cannot be permitted to encroach upon any of the just rights of the citizen which the Constitution intended to secure against abridgment.

In *Coe vs. Schultz*, 47 Barb., at page 60, the court very pertinently says:

I am not willing to concede that the legislature can create a public nuisance, or a new definition of a public nuisance unknown to the common law decisions. I am not willing to concede that the legislature can constitutionally declare an act or thing to be a common nuisance which palpably, according to our present experience or information is not and cannot be, under any circumstances, a common nuisance, by the common definition of common law decisions. I am not willing to concede that the legislature can constitutionally declare or authorize any sanitary commission or board to declare the keeping of and use in any way, of sugar or vinegar to be a common nuisance, because the one is sweet and the other is sour, or for any other reasons. By such an unlimited power it is easy to see that any citizen might be deprived of his property without compensation, or without colorable pretext that the public good required such deprivation. It is not impossible to conceive that at some future day there might be a legislator thinking the use of water in any way to be a nuisance.

The last sentence about describes the situation in the present cases, because the legislature now seeks to make the defendants summarily dispose of a perfect article of food and in effect declare that which is good and wholesome to be a nuisance and a menace to the public health.

In the case of *Hauser vs. The North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.*, 206 N. Y., 455, the court holds that:

The constitutionality of an act affecting the business of a citizen is to be tested by its effect upon his right freely to pursue a lawful occupation. A statute under the guise of an exercise of the police power cannot arbitrarily interfere with that liberty of pursuit; the equal protection of the law means equality of opportunity to all in like circumstance, and classification to be valid must not be arbitrary and discriminate against persons without a basis in reason.

Tested by the above principle the statute applicable to the cases at bar fail because of its unconstitutionality. It arbitrarily discriminates against cold storage warehouses because it imposes no restrictions upon persons who keep food outside of a cold storage warehouse for a longer period than ten months, and it interferes with the liberty of pursuit because it arbitrarily compels a man to dispose of a perfectly wholesome article of food at the end of a certain time.

Property rights cannot be lawfully invaded under the pretence of protecting the public health.—*City of Rochester vs. Gutherlett*, 211 N. Y., 315.

In arriving at the conclusion that the defendants must be discharged both because the prosecutions were prematurely instituted and also because of the unconstitutionality of Section 337 of the Public Health Law, I am not overlooking the case of the *People vs. Finkelstein*, 167 A. D., 591. It may be presumptuous to me to think that in making that decision the learned justices of the Appellate Division of the First Department had to ignore the principle of *stare decisis* in order to find that the prosecution was not pre-

(Continued on next page.)



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The accompanying illustration offers opportunity for a quick and clear study of all the points of Packard truck mechanism. It is as though the truck were split lengthwise, revealing all the details of the truck design, showing its simplicity and strength. The extra large crankshaft, the special-design clutch and transmission units, the heavy forward and rear propeller shafts, with massive, wear-resisting universal joints, and the improved Packard worm and wheel in the rear axle, provide a practically straightline transmission of power to the rear wheels. All the mechanical superiorities of Packard design and construction are in evidence. The easy accessibility of every vital part is shown, and all the time and labor-saving features which it is claimed make Packard maintenance costs the lowest of any motor truck on the market.

MOTOR TRUCK OPERATING ECONOMY.

M. L. Pulcher, vice-president and general manager of the Federal Motor Truck Company, asserts that Federal owners greatly appreciate the service which is being rendered by the corporation's traffic engineering division. This department, which assists users in recording and analyzing the performances of their Federals, pointing the way to efficient operating economy, has helped Federal owners, reduced their operating expenses.

The Federal plan, Mr. Pulcher says, gives to owners the simplest and yet most comprehensive plan of recording increased economy of operation. As a result of the many investigations which have been made by the traffic engineering division, the company can give definite figures as to the cost of Federalizing the delivery service of any business, as well as inform Federal owners whether their delivery service is costing them more than it should.

We recently completed an investigation of 1½-ton worm drive Federal which was purchased to build up a trade in outlying sections," said Mr. Pulcher. "Our report shows that against the old horse method the truck traveled 3.66 miles to one mile for the horse truck and its earning powers were in the ratio of 4.36 to 1 at an increased daily expense of only \$1.28. We guaranteed that the truck would make as good a showing as our investigation disclosed, and, of course, the buyer was more than satisfied.

Following is a typical monthly summary from Federal daily service records:

Federal Truck No. 3673. Monthly Summary from Daily Service Records, January, 1916. Days worked, 17½; trips, 69; customers, 152; load, 203,325 lbs.; traveled, 597 miles; gasoline, 98 gallons; cylinder oil, 20 pints; running time, including stops, 102½ hours.

Daily average from above summary: Trips, 3.94; customers, 8.68; total loads, 11,618 lbs.; load per trip, 2,949 lbs.; traveled, 34.11 miles; gasoline economy, 6.09 miles per gallon; oil economy, 29.85 miles per pint; net average running speed, including stops, 5.82 miles per hour.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

COLD STORAGE TIME LIMIT.

(Concluded from page 34.)

maturely instituted and in concluding that the law was constitutional they were not confronted with the fact, as I am in these cases, of ample proof showing that the poultry in question was in perfectly fit condition for human food. I think the facts in the Finkelstein case, as shown by the opinion, can properly be distinguished from the facts in these cases at bar, and that I may properly arrive at a different conclusion without doing violence to that opinion.

The Court of Appeals Decision.

In the case of the People vs. Finkelstein, cited by Judge Noonan, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court held section 337 of the law constitutional. In arriving at this decision the Appellate Division said in part:

As to the validity of the Act, we think that there can be no doubt on constitutional grounds. Every intendment and presumption is in favor of its validity (People ex. rel. Simon vs. Bradley, 207 N. Y., 592). The statute is one adopted under the police power of the State and is designed to protect the health of the community. Consequently unless we can clearly see that the particular section under review has no probable relation to the general purpose for which the Public Health Law is designed, we may not hold that in adopting it the Legislature has exceeded its constitutional power. If it can have such relation the subject becomes one for legislative and not judicial consideration. We certainly cannot say, as a matter of judicial cognizance, that indefinite cold storage of food products may not result in deterioration which will be detrimental to health. If it may so result it is for the legislature to determine for how long such cold storage may be presumed to be harmless. The Section does not prohibit the cold storage of food products, and therefore does not tend to destroy either the traffic in foods, or the business of refrigeration. It merely aims at regulation, and there is nothing before us from which we can say that the attempted regulation is unreasonable.

CASING COMPANY INCORPORATES.

The National Casing Company, of No. 200 Washington avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., has been incorporated for \$100,000, with David E. Stiff as president. They have several men on the road covering the entire West and Northwest, and report a very prosperous business. Mr. Stiff personally is well and favorably known all through the West.

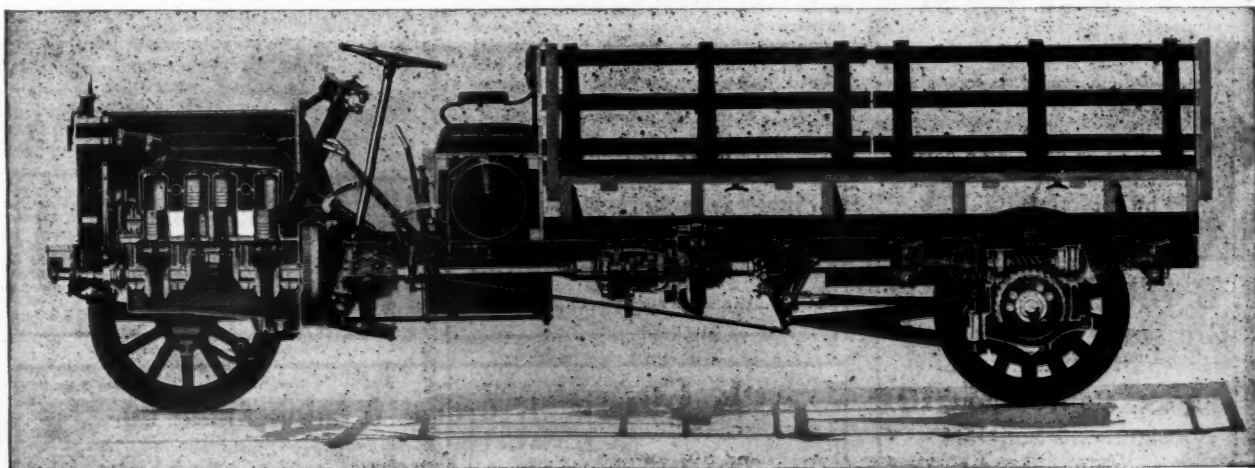


ILLUSTRATION SHOWING THE MECHANISM OF THE PACKARD MOTOR TRUCK.

Chicago Section

Carter, like Theodore, got on our nerves a little bit, but—gee! Sometimes we feel like welcoming 'em back!

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,100, net to the buyer, which means 1916 dues and brokerage paid by the seller.

The old "gray wolf" in the Council, as compared to the present day pie-hound, looks like Gettysburg as compared to the present Verdun scrap.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.65 cents per pound.

If Nick, Bill, Gawge, Frank-Joe, The Turk, et al., are sitting in a game and using the lives of millions of good productive men as chips, it is high time the game was busted up! What's the matter with the real muscle and brains of the world, anyhow?

Evidently Col. Dodd thinks he can better serve his country and support the President by hard riding and tough fighting, rather than by wasting his time denouncing and criticizing the Chief Executive. There are Colonels and Kernels—the latter being the inside of a nut.

A Stock Yard friend of ours spilled the following the other day: "There are a whole lot of people who are ninety-eight percenters; that is, 98 per cent. for themselves and 2 per cent. for the other fellow—and they expect a rake off out of the two per cent. at that!"

What kind of legislation is it that permits—we might say encourages—the farmer to sell to the packer at say 10c. per pound, a diseased hog "filled" to the brim with water? And then said legislation forces the packer to render that hog for soap grease, which yields say 45 per cent. of the live weight. The hog costs the packer \$20 and the very best he can get out of it is about \$9. Some legislation!

If the industries of the world in the main are given over to the manufacture of material for the wholesale murder of human beings, the worldwide spread of unutterable misery and unspeakable disease, and the destruction of billions of dollars worth of property, then it is about time everybody quit work and went on one hellova jamboree. And that "jamb" would result in the end of the war and the total elimination of the handful of men and their heirs who are responsible for the present diabolical and unwarranted slaughter of thousands of men daily. Summed up: Who is to blame that this handful of men can calmly order the murder of these hundreds of thousands of better men than they are? The answer is: THE MEN THEMSELVES!

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Stearines

Tankage, Bones, Hoghair

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WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

THE SLEUTH AND THE PIE HOUND

Prima facie this may not read like a true story. Nevertheless, it is not wide of the mark. Detective Beersleuth left headquarters one morning recently, followed closely by his pie-hound. Now, this particular pie-hound does not belong to the Chief Executive's private pack of pie-hounds, which hunt pie and pie only, and bring it home every time. When the bugle sounds "Pie-for-us," off they go. No! Beersleuth's pie-hound ain't that kind; he's just a pie-hound with a penchant for cheese, hence a certain City Hall wag, who had been in Ireland once (meaning always, until he landed in the City Hall) christened the pie-hound O'Gratin—and he lives up to the name! Reaching the sidewalk Beersleuth deduced a few, according to the time-honored custom (in novels, anyhow) of all detectives. Having concluded his deductions, Beersleuth consulted his compass and headed for Bumwurst's saloon, and arriving there approached the first-aid counter and wirelessly the operator, who immediately placed on the Norwegian pine mahogany a bottle of adenoid eradicator, a regulation glass or graduate (the only stop mark on it, however, being the rim thereof), and a lagoon of what made Milwaukee famous and a whole lot of people infamous. Swallowing the nitric-acid and following it quickly with a generous swig of the washdown, the steam began to sizz out of Beersleuth's ears, and he felt better. After draining a couple more lagoons Beersleuth noticed that O'Gratin was "pointing" (O'Gratin has a little pointer in him, and some setter, too) and evidently indicating the second-aid counter. Whereupon Beersleuth walked over there and discovered reposing thereupon some sausage named for the proprietor, Bumwurst, some wood-pulp crackers, and some cheese. Some people would have concluded this cheese had died a natural death and was in the last stages of decomposition. Such was not the case, however. This particular kind of cheese is left on the tree until so ripe that it is ready to fall off, when it is picked and ripened some more until it has acquired the required asafetida-sulphuretted-hydrogen "bouquet," when it is ready for the sarcophagusses who patronize Bumwurst's. Now, Beersleuth runs to feet. In fact, it is suspected half of his legs are turned up for feet—some beetle crushers! Well, Beersleuth cut off a hunk of cheese and mashed it around in his face awhile, then he looked at O'Gratin and said: "I am a trifle suspicious, O'Gratin, an' if I feel convinced that, as a cheesehound, you have given me a bum steer, into your slats goes one of my gunboats." Then he threw O'Gratin a wad of cheese, and while it was easily capable of driving a bull-dog off'n a garbage wagon, O'Gratin got outside of it without batting an eye. He knew the weight of Beersleuth's dreadnoughts. Beersleuth then walked over to a round table, at which sat three men, who looked like policemen and who were telling each other's fortunes with a deck of cards, and ever and anon chalking

hieroglyphics on the table. Beersleuth joined in the fortune-telling, and in two hours they were "filled" and ready to depart. Beersleuth's teeth were floating, and the three alleged policemen were walking easily and steadily, so as not to spill anything. Beersleuth and O'Gratin arrived at headquarters, and rested up awhile, or at least until the tide had receded or ebbed in Beersleuth, when he woke up, and coming to he concluded he would take his soup-hound and go after Crohes, who he deduced would just as likely as not be at Bumwurst's as anywhere else. So we leave him headed for that place—subsequent events to be chronicled in the next installment. P. S.—Bumwurst has a row of bottles such as the detectives' bottle, the policeman's, the walking delegate's, the regulars', and so on, there being no difference, however, except in the time the bottles are refilled.

MORRIS ELECTS NEW OFFICERS.

Reorganization of the official staff of Morris & Company, as a result of the accession of the Morris brothers to active control, was consummated on Wednesday of this week at a special meeting of the board of directors of the company at the general offices in Chicago.

The following were formally elected officers of the company: Chairman of the board, Nelson Morris; president, Edward Morris, Jr.; vice-president and treasurer, Charles M. McFarlane; vice-president, Louis H. Heymann; secretary, Harry A. Timmins.

Nelson Morris becomes chairman of the board, while Edward Morris, Jr., succeeds to the presidency made vacant through the resignation of Thomas E. Wilson, who has assumed the presidency of Sulzberger & Sons Company. The board accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Wilson and adopted resolutions of appreciation of his long years of service and best wishes for his success in his new office.

Mr. MacFarlane is made a vice-president in conjunction with being treasurer, to which office he was elected some years ago.

Mr. Heymann, who has been secretary, as well as head of the beef department, is made a vice-president, and Mr. Timmins becomes secretary.

The election formally places the affairs of Morris and Company in charge of the two Morris brothers. They have announced that they will continue the same general policy laid down by their grandfather and followed by their father.

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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

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Commission Slaughterers.

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FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 7.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.73½
Cable transfers.....	4.77
Demand sterling.....	4.76½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.70%
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.98%
Bankers' cables.....	5.98½
Bankers' checks.....	5.99%
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	72¼
Cable transfers.....	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	42½
Bankers' sight.....	43½
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	29.70

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Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers **ALL GRADES OF ANIMAL HAIR**
DEALERS IN HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS
CHICAGO

CHICAGO TANKAGE MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner by S. R. Tomkins of J. B. Ziegler & Company.)

Chicago, April 5, 1916.—The Southern trade is about over for the season. With the exception of a few late shipments, there is nothing to base the market on. High-grade ground tankage is held at \$2.65 and blood at \$2.75, but there is no trading, even at these prices. There is a good demand for greasy

tankage. Ordinary country tankage is selling anywhere from \$2.20 to \$2.30 and 10c. There will probably be no demand for tankage for the next two or three months, and producers will be inclined to accumulate stocks now for the summer and fall trade.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 27	15,490	833	37,000	8,484
Tuesday, March 28	3,722	4,842	15,727	13,480
Wednesday, March 29	15,400	2,871	40,813	13,432
Thursday, March 30	4,477	2,850	31,018	11,584
Friday, March 31	1,156	590	19,087	5,580
Saturday, April 1	200	25	5,500	...
Total this week	43,674	12,142	150,135	52,176
Previous week	38,378	13,002	132,087	61,511
Cor. week, 1915	32,378	11,705	100,343	40,181
Cor. week, 1914	33,881	10,691	95,369	90,916

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 27	2,801	5,401	1,599
Tuesday, March 28	961	1,463	1,709
Wednesday, March 29	3,164	2,315	3,474
Thursday, March 30	1,759	4,847	2,276
Friday, March 31	1,314	1	7,170
Saturday, April 1	...	3,500	...
Total this week	9,999	209	21,062
Previous week	10,150	4	22,902
Cor. week, 1915	7,371	20	8,016
Cor. week, 1914	17,042	212	31,238

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 1, 1916	607,300	2,907,966	919,078
Same period, 1915	406,972	2,282,069	877,312
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending April 1, 1916	483,000		
Previous week	533,000		
Cor. week, 1915	461,000		
Cor. week, 1914	348,000		
Total year to date	9,397,000		
Same period, 1915	7,985,000		
Same period, 1914	6,544,000		

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 1, 1916	140,000	402,700	156,100
Week ago	132,300	462,100	155,600
Year ago	113,100	376,100	160,600
Two years ago	107,000	278,800	222,600
Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to April 1, and same period a year ago:			
1916	1,940,000	1,666,000	
1915	8,092,000	6,652,000	
1914	2,539,000	2,742,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1915.	1916.
Week ending April 1, 1916:		
Armour & Co.	22,000	
Swift & Co.	11,100	
S. & S. Co.	8,800	
Morris & Co.	8,100	
Hammond Co.	7,000	
Western P. Co.	9,100	
Anglo-American	7,400	
Independent P. Co.	12,000	
Boyd-Lanham	6,800	
Roberts & Oske	5,500	
Brennan P. Co.	5,100	
Miller & Hart	3,800	
Others	15,000	
Totals	121,500	
Total last week	133,000	
Total cor. week, 1915	108,700	
Total cor. week, 1914	65,800	
Total for 1916 to date	2,369,700	
Corresponding period, 1915	2,216,100	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$8.50	\$9.60	\$8.35	\$10.60
Previous week	8.95	9.65	8.10	11.30
Cor. week, 1915	7.45	6.85	7.10	9.20
Cor. week, 1914	8.40	8.70	6.35	7.85
Cor. week, 1913	8.35	9.20	6.50	8.90
Cor. week, 1912	7.45	7.90	5.90	7.80
Cor. week, 1911	6.30	6.40	4.50	5.90

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice	\$7.75@8.85
Yearlings, good to choice	7.50@9.75
Inferior steers	7.75@8.25
Stockers and feeders	7.25@8.00
Good to choice heifers	7.00@8.40
Good to choice cows	5.50@7.10
Cutters	4.00@5.10
Canners	3.50@4.25
Butcher bulls	6.00@6.75
Bologna bulls	5.00@6.40
Good to prime veal calves	7.75@8.75
Heavy calves	6.00@7.90

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	\$8.25@9.85
Fair to fancy light	9.30@9.70
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.	9.45@9.80
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.	9.40@9.70
Heavy mixed packing	9.25@9.60
Rough heavy packing	9.10@9.40
Pigs, fair to good	7.80@8.25
*Stags	8.25@9.00

*Stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good	\$7.40@ 8.50
Western fed ewes	7.00@ 8.05
Shorn yearlings	7.50@10.25
Shorn yearlings	8.30@ 9.15
Wethers, fair to choice	7.75@ 9.25
Feeding lambs	9.50@11.00
Fed western lambs	10.50@11.15

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$22.85	\$23.15	\$22.55	\$23.15
July	22.80	22.97½	22.75	22.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.20	11.35	11.20	11.35
July	11.45	11.60	11.45	11.60
September	11.67½	11.80	11.67½	11.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.05	12.15	12.05	12.30
July	12.15	12.30	12.15	12.30

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	23.20	23.30	23.15	23.15
July	22.95	23.10	22.95	23.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.45	11.50	11.42½	11.42½
July	11.70	11.75	11.67½	11.67½
September	11.92½	11.92½	11.90	11.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.25	12.30	12.22½	12.22½
July	12.35	12.45	12.35	12.35

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916.

Market closed.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	23.27½	23.27½	23.05	23.12½
July	23.12½	23.12½	22.80	22.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.47½	11.47½	11.37½	11.37½
July	11.70	11.75	11.60	11.60
September	11.80	11.90	11.80	11.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.25	12.30	12.15	12.20
July	12.40	12.45	12.32½	12.37½

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	23.10	23.20	23.07½	23.20
July	22.90	22.92½	22.80	22.92½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.35	11.47½	11.35	11.47½
July	11.90	11.67½	11.60	11.67½
September	11.82½	11.87½	11.82½	11.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.20	12.22½	12.15	12.20
July	12.37½	12.40	12.32½	12.40
September	12.52½	12.52½	12.50	12.52½

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	23.17½	23.20	23.15	23.20
July	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.50	11.52½	11.47½	11.47½
July	11.67½	11.72½	11.67½	11.67½
September	11.90	11.92½	11.90	11.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.20	12.20	12.17½	12.20
July	12.35	12.40	12.35	12.37½
September	12.55	12.55	12.50	12.52½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef	
Native Rib Roast	20 @25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25 @25
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30 @25
Native Pot Roasts	15 @15
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14 @15
Beef Stew	12 @14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16 @15
Corned Rumps, Native	16 @15
Corned Ribs	11 @12½
Corned Flanks	7 @12½
Round Steaks	18 @25
Round Roasts	18 @25
Shoulder Steaks	18 @20
Shoulder Roasts	14 @16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	12½ @12½
Boiled Roast	16 @15

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	25 @25
Fore Quarters, fancy	15 @18
Legs, fancy	25 @25
Stew	14 @14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	20 @20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	35 @35
Chops, French, each	15 @15

Mutton.

Legs	18 @18
Stew	18 @18
Shoulders	14 @14
Hind Quarters	14 @14
Fore Quarters	12½ @14
Rib and Loin Chops	22 @25
Shoulder Chops	16 @16

Pork.

Pork Loin	18 @20
Pork Clops	22 @22
Pork Shoulders	15 @15
Pork Tenders	35 @35
Pork Butts	18 @18
Spare Ribs	12½ @12½
Hocks	11 @12½
Pigs' Heads	8 @8
Leaf Lard	12½ @12½

Veal.

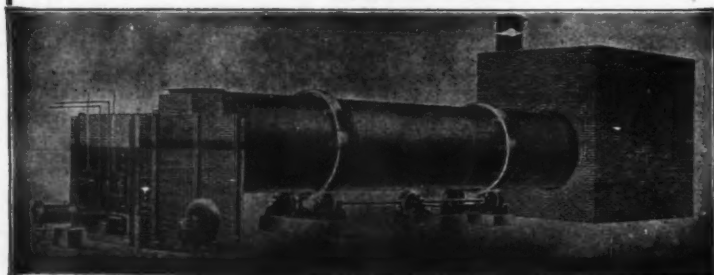
Hind Quarters	20 @22
Fore Quarters	14 @16
Legs	20 @22
Breasts	14 @16
Shoulders	18 @20
Cutlets	35 @35
Rib and Loin Chops	28 @30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	7 @7
Tallow	4 @4
Bones, per cwt.	75 @75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	24½ @24½
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons)	65 @65
Klips	20½ @20½

In a letter to The National Provisioner on the provision situation, W. L. Gregson says: "Early in the week the lower fresh meat market in the East toned down the ambitions of the Eastern hog shippers, and provided the opportunity for the needed pressure on the Western live hog prices, which in turn modified the views of lard buyers. Later a lower range for cotton oil prices was a factor in the same direction, and there was influential realizing in May and July lard. The lack of selling by packing interests, and the continued foreign and domestic demand for meats kept values in ribs and pork comparatively steady. The indications are for hogs to go some lower, and it will be natural for product to sympathize, but we feel that under the present distributing conditions it will not take long to get both hogs and product to a basis that will be attractive to holders, and that the general position can easily become an over-sold one."

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.
Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14	@15
Good native steers	13 1/4	@14
Native steers, medium	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Heifers, good	11	@12
Cows	10	@11
Hind Quarters, choice	10	@10
Fore Quarters, choice	12	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloin, No. 1	34 1/4	@34 1/4
Beef Tenderloin, No. 2	27	@27
Steer Loin, No. 1	24	@24
Steer Short Loin, No. 1	31 1/4	@31 1/4
Steer Loin, No. 2	19 1/4	@19 1/4
Steer Short Loin, No. 2	23 1/4	@23 1/4
Cow Loin	12	@12
Cow Short Loin	18	@20
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Strip Loin, No. 3	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Steer Ribs, No. 1	17	@17
Steer Ribs, No. 2	16	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 1	14	@14
Cow Ribs, No. 2	12	@12
Cow Ribs, No. 3	11	@11
Rolls	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 1	13	@13
Steer Rounds, No. 2	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Cow Rounds	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Flank Steak	15	@15
Rump Butts	12	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	12	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2	11	@11
Cow Chucks	9	@9 1/4
Boneless Chucks	9	@9 1/4
Steer Plates	8	@8
Medium Plates	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	10	@10
Briskets, No. 2	9	@9
Shoulder Clods	7	@7
Steer Naval Ends	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Cow Naval Ends	6	@6
Fore Shanks	7	@7
Hind Shanks	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12	@12
Trimnings	8 1/2	@8 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	5 1/2	@7
Hearts	17	@17
Tongues	20	@22
Sweetbreads	7 1/2	@8
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Livers	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Kidneys, each	12	@13 1/4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12	@13 1/4
Light Carcass	13 1/4	@14 1/4
Good Carcass	15	@16
Good Saddles	17	@18
Medium Racks	12	@12
Good Racks	13 1/4	@13 1/4

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7	@7
Sweetbreads	22	@24
Calf Livers	22	@24
Heads, each	25	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lamb	16 1/4	@16 1/4
Round Dressed Lamb	18 1/4	@18 1/4
Saddles, Caul	19	@19
R. D. Lamb Fores	15 1/4	@15 1/4
Caul Lamb Fores	14 1/4	@14 1/4
R. D. Lamb Saddles	21	@21
Lamb Pries, per lb.	20	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	12	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	14 1/4	@14 1/4
Good Sheep	15 1/4	@15 1/4
Medium Saddles	16 1/4	@16 1/4
Good Saddles	17 1/4	@17 1/4
Good Fores	13	@13
Medium Racks	12	@12
Mutton Legs	17 1/4	@17 1/4
Mutton Loin	12	@12
Mutton Stew	12	@12
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2	@2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11	@11 1/4
Pork Loin	16	@16
Leaf Lard	20	@20
Tenderloins	10	@10
Spare Ribs	14	@14
Butts	9 1/4	@9 1/4
Hocks	11	@11
Trimnings	14	@14
Extra Lean Trimnings	7 1/4	@7 1/4
Tails	3	@3
Snouts	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	9	@9
Pigs' Heads	9	@9
Blade Bones	8	@8
Blade Meat	8	@8
Cheek Meat	3 1/4	@3 1/4
Hog Livers, per lb.	4	@4
Neck Bones	13	@13
Skinned Shoulders	6 1/4	@6 1/4
Pork Hearts	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	5	@5
Pork Tongues	5	@5
Silo Bones	5 1/4	@5 1/4
Tail Bones	5 1/4	@5 1/4
Brains	11 1/4	@11 1/4
Backfat	17	@17
Hams	12	@12
Casas	12	@12

Belles	15	@15
Shoulders	13	@13

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	10 1/4	@10 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10 1/4	@10 1/4
Choice Bologna	11 1/4	@11 1/4
Frankfurters	13 1/4	@13 1/4
Liver, with beef and pork	14 1/4	@14 1/4
Tongue	12 1/4	@12 1/4
Minced Sausage	12 1/4	@12 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	17 1/4	@17 1/4
New England Sausage	18	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	14	@14
Special Compressed Sausage	14	@14
Beefinger Sausage	21 1/4	@21 1/4
Oxford Lean Butts	11 1/4	@11 1/4
Polish Sausage	11 1/4	@11 1/4
Garlic Sausage	13 1/4	@13 1/4
Country Smoked Sausage	17	@17
Farm Sausage	12	@12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	25 1/4	@25 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link	12 1/4	@12 1/4
Boneless lean butts in casings	18	@18
Luncheon Roll	14 1/4	@14 1/4
Delicatessen Loaf	18	@18
Jellied Roll	18	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	27 1/4	@27 1/4
German Salami	24 1/4	@24 1/4
Italian Salami (new goods)	27	@27
Holsteiner	18 1/4	@18 1/4
Mettwurst	18 1/4	@18 1/4
Farmer	21	@21

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitta	1.60	@1.60
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.00	@2.00
Pork Link, kitta	1.75	@1.75
Pork Link, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20	@2.20
Polish sausage, kitta	1.75	@1.75
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20	@2.20
Frankfurters, kitta	1.75	@1.75
Frankfurters, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.30	@2.30
Blood sausage, kitta	1.60	@1.60
Blood sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.00	@2.00
Liver sausage, kitta	1.60	@1.60
Liver sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.00	@2.00
Head Cheese, kitta	1.60	@1.60
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.00	@2.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	25	@25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00	@10.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00	@21.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00	@22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00	@55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	22.15	@22.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15	@4.15
No. 3, 1 doz. to case	14.50	@14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50	@41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00	@5.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00	@5.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	17.75	@17.75
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	17.75	@17.75

BAREBRED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	21.00	@21.00
Plate Beef	20.50	@20.50
Prime Mess Beef	20.50	@20.50
Mess Beef	20.50	@20.50
Beef Hams (200 lbs. to bbl.)	22.00	@22.00
Rump Butts	22.00	@22.00
Mess Pork	26.00	@26.00
Clear Fat Backs	26.00	@26.00
Family Back Pork	19.50	@19.50
Beau Pork	19.50	@19.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	13 1/4	@13 1/4
Pure leaf, tcs.	12 1/4	@12 1/4
Lard, substitute, tcs.	12 1/4	@12 1/4
Lard, compound	12 1/4	@12 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	91	@91
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	12 1/4	@12 1/4
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces	12 1/4	@12 1/4

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	15 1/4	@15 1/4
cago	22	@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/4	@16 1/4
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16	@16
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/4	@12 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	15 1/4	@15 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	15 1/4	@15 1/4
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	15	@15
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	11 1/4	@11 1/4
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	12 1/4	@12 1/4
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/4	@13 1/4
Extra Short Clears	13 1/4	@13 1/4
Extra Short Ribs	13 1/4	@13 1/4
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	14 1/4	@14 1/4
Butts	10 1/4	@10 1/4
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.		

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	18 1/4	@18 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	19	@19
Skinned Hams	20 1/4	@20 1/4
Casas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	13 1/4	@13 1/4
Casas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/4	@12 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	14	@14
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	24	@24
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	18 1/4	@18 1/4
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	19	@19
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 1/4	@14 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	25 1/4	@25 1/4

Dried Beef Inside	28	@28
Dried Beef Knuckles	25 1/4	@25 1/4
Dried Beef Outsides	23 1/4	@23 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	26 1/4	@26 1/4
Smoked Boiled Hams	28	@28
Boiled Calas	18	@18
Cooked Loin Rolls	28	@28
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	18	@18

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.		
Beef rounds, per set	15	@15
Beef export rounds	24	@24
Beef middies, per set	55	@55
Beef bungs, per piece	17	@17
Beef wassals	8	@8
Beef bladders, medium	40	@40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	35	@35
Hog casings, free of salt	45	@45
Hog middies, per set	19	@19
Hog bungs, export	18	@18
Hog bungs, large, mediums	7 1/4	@7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	8	@8
Hog bungs, narrow	8	@8
Hog stomachs, per piece	4	@4
Imported wide sheep casings		
Imported medium wide sheep casings		
Imported medium sheep casings		

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.80	@2.85
Hoof meal, per unit	2.50	@2.60
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.65	@2.70
Ground tankage, 12%	2.65	@2.70
Ground tankage, 11%	2.65	@2.70
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.60	@2.65
Crushed tankage, 9 and 30%	2.40	@2.50
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	27.00	@22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00	@28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00	@24.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 85 @ 70 lbs. aver.	150.00	@175.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00	@32.00
Horns, striped, per ton	35.00	@38.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00	@48.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. aver, per ton	65.00	@70.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av., per ton	65.00	@70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av., per ton	80.00	@85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton	90.00	@100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	32.00	@35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	11.37	@11.37
Prime steam, loose	11.10	@11.10
Leaf	11.00	@11.00
Compound	12	@12
Neutral lard	12 1/2	@12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11 1/4	@12
Tallow	10 1/4	@10 1/4
Grease, yellow	9	@9 1/4
Grease, A white	10	@10 1/4

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13	@13 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	12	@12 1/4
Oleo stock	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Nutsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	75	@80
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	79	@80
Corn oil, loose	9 1/4	@10

TALLOW.

Edible	10 1/4	@10 1/4
Prime city	10 1/4	@10 1/4
Prime country	10	@10 1/4
Packers' prime	10	@10 1/4
Packers' No. 1	9 1/4	@9 1/4
Packers' No. 2	8 1/4	@8 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	10	@10 1/4
White, "A"	9 1/4	@10
White, "B"	9 1/4	@9 1/4
Bone	9	@9 1/4
Crackling	9 1/4	@9 1/4
House	8 1/4	@9
Yellow	8 1/4	@8 1/4
Garbage grease	8 1/4	@8 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	56	@58
Glycerine, dynamite	63	@65
Glycerine, crude soap	38 1/4	@39 1/4
Glycerine, candle	44	@46

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	78	@78 1/4
P. S. Y., soap grade	77 1/4	@78
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	4 1/4	@4 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	2 1/4	@2 1/4

Retail Section

THE SUCCESSFUL CLERK.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the seventh of a series of short inspirational articles for dealers and clerks, written for The National Provisioner by William Arthur.]

Know Your Store.

From the customer's viewpoint nothing will give a store a black eye quicker than to have a clerk reply in response to a query about goods, "I don't know."

"Well, why don't you know?" will be the question the customer will either think or ask aloud.

These days everyone is in a hurry. People don't like to be delayed while those who are hired to serve are educating themselves.

The clerk who goes ahead today knows not only about the goods in his own particular department, but has familiarized himself with every article in which his store deals. If he works in a department store selling sporting goods he can direct the mother of a small boy to counter where baby bonnets are sold.

And, likewise, if a girl sells perfumery she ought to be able to quickly respond to the query of a woman who wants to know how much handanna handkerchiefs cost and where they may be purchased.

Most jobs offer the opportunity to obtain a liberal education. For instance, if you're selling meats, why not make a special study of meats? Know how they are cut or prepared, where they come from, their history, their comparative value as food, and something about methods of preparing them for the table.

In short, inform yourself fully about your business.

BUSINESS AFTER THE WAR.

Colonel George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has announced the inauguration by the association of a nation-wide movement in behalf of the industries of the United States. This is in accordance with the action of the board of directors at a recent meeting, when ample provision for financing and conducting the movement was made.

This campaign is intended to enlist the co-operation of all Americans, regardless of their occupation, age or sex, and is absolutely without concern as to their political affiliations. In making the announcement Colonel Pope said:

"When the great European upheaval is ended, vast economic commercial and financial changes are bound to ensue. In this international adjustment, the stability of American industry can be maintained and promoted only by the intelligent and concurrent action of all our citizens, independent of age, sex or political affiliations.

"Our purpose is fundamentally patriotic. The problem involves equally the worker, investor, merchant, manufacturer, farmer and every one directly or indirectly concerned in our national industrial welfare.

"It is high time that employer, employee and capitalist should compare notes on our industrial and commercial outlook. Joint action is absolutely necessary if we are to preserve the sovereignty of our business and

the welfare of the millions of our citizens who are its beneficiaries. The best thought, the wisest counsel, must unite and determine broad plans for industrial security.

"In such a crisis, those who would attempt to humiliate, harass or embarrass patriotic American business men, should be rebuked by an indignant public opinion. The gravity of the situation is too great to tolerate attacks by zealous incompetents and social experimenters.

"It is imperative that we take an inventory of American industry and appraise what forces are on the debit and credit sides of the account. Under unprecedented conditions that now exist, all legislative action designed to oppress industry should be halted. From patriotic considerations alone, all clamor for class privilege should stop, and all demand to restrict industry should cease.

"Every worker in the United States—from the humblest toiler to the highest corporation executive—should realize, as never before, the imperative necessity for united offensive and defensive action, if our productive industry and profitable commerce are to endure. Every employer in the United States should inform his workers and associates of the positive necessity for co-operative effort to conserve our industrial resources. It is even more important for the worker to realize the situation than for the employer. His livelihood is primarily at stake.

"To bring home to every person engaged in industry in the United States these facts which I believe are self-evident, the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers has initiated a campaign of education in which we invite cordial co-operation and help. Not a trace of politics will be allowed to enter into this constructive work."

MEAT CARDS IN GERMANY.

It was reported from Berlin this week that meat cards will be introduced in Bavaria and Saxony on April 15, permitting consumption of 150 grammes (one-third pound) per capita daily, except on two meatless days each week. Bavaria has forbidden sale of canned meats, whole hams, whole sausage, etc., to individuals, to prevent the accumulation of stocks in advance. Individual meat cards probably will not be issued in Berlin. Regulation of distribution will be effected by limiting the supply for each retailer.

EARLY SATURDAY NIGHT CLOSING.

Butcher shop employees at Seattle, Wash., who have a labor union organization have voted that after April 15 no union shop shall keep open after 9 p. m. on Saturday. The closing hour on Saturday night has been 10 o'clock heretofore.

EMBARGOES ON CALFSKINS.

Latest advices received from France say that an embargo has been placed on all calfskins, even those under 11 pounds, which were allowed to come here with a special permit. England has also prohibited the export of everything on this line, with the exception of slunks.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Edward Rosenberg, formerly connected with the Wagner Market, and George Smith, have opened a meat market at 151 Neilson street, New Brunswick, N. J.

A meat market has been opened in Alexander, Ia., by A. E. Hass.

The provision market at 209 Shirley avenue, Revere, Mass., conducted by Samuel Weinstein, has been destroyed by fire.

E. R. Phillips, of South Deerfield, Mass., has purchased the meat and provision store in Amherst, Mass., formerly conducted by E. H. Harvey.

Thomas J. Messick has sold his meat business on Union street, Hannibal, Mo., to his brother, Fred Messick.

A combined grocery, butcher shop and bakery will be opened on Seventh street, between Walnut and Mulberry streets, Des Moines, Ia., by the McQuaid Market House Company.

David Brauer, 78 years old, of 1643 Harford avenue, Baltimore, formerly in the butcher business, died at his home, after a long illness.

The Bazley meat market, now located at First street and Clay avenue, will move to 11 West Western avenue, Muskegon, Mich.

The meat firm of Jones & Stone, doing business on East Main street, Falconer, N. Y., has been dissolved. John Stone will retire, while Ralph E. Jones will continue the business.

Carl Wiles, of Carthage, and Orrin Fletcher, of Champion, have purchased the meat market of C. E. Van Slyke & Son in Carthage, N. Y.

Clement Lague has sold his meat market in Wauregan, Conn., to Romeo Maynard and Joseph Brodeau.

Condon & Davis have purchased the meat market in the Lewis block, Newport, N. H., from L. M. Childs.

An addition is being built to the meat market in Spring Lake, N. J., conducted by Bennett & Height.

Louis Schwinger has purchased the meat business at the North Tonawanda Public Market, North Tonawanda, N. Y., from his brother, Frank Schwinger.

A branch meat market will be opened at 507 East Laurel street, Springfield, Ill., by Reynolds Brothers, to be run in connection with the present market at 303 East Monroe street.

A new meat and vegetable market will be opened by J. A. Witte on Cotton avenue, Americus, Ga.

A grocery, meat and fish market will be opened at the corner of Benton avenue and Tacconnet street, Winslow, Me., by Lewis Wolman.

A meat market will be opened at 202 James street, Utica, N. Y., by W. P. Gerling.

Patrick F. Hallinan, formerly engaged in the meat business, died at his home in South Natick, Mass., from heart trouble.

The meat market on Main street, Middlebury, Vt., conducted by Frank Shackett, Jr., which was recently damaged by fire, has been reopened.

Improvements are being made in J. R. Lynch's meat market on Main street, Middletown, Conn.

George J. Wilermuth, 67 years old, of 176 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., engaged with his brother in the meat business, died from heart disease.

Paul Schuman, of the sausage manufacturing firm of Sand & Schuman, Hartford, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

A meat market has been opened at 2322 Alameda avenue, near Park street, Alameda, Cal., by H. S. Bramman.

Homer Hartsell, owner of the White Star Meat Market, in the Arcade building, Little Rock, Ark., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$3,455 and assets of \$1,000.

A meat market has been opened in Petersburg, Ky., by Bernard Berkshire.

Extensive alterations have been made in Locke's meat and grocery market in Madisonville, Ill.

M. Shaheen & Brothers, meat dealers of Boyne City, have opened a branch in Flint, Mich., under the management of M. Shaheen.

Mr. Hurley has succeeded to the meat business of Hurley & Gentry in Altoona, Kan.

V. S. Martin and H. L. Jordan have combined their meat markets in Belpre, Kan.

John Krothet has purchased the interest of his partner, Bert Youngman, in the West Side Meat Market in Columbus, Kan.

Lewis & Miller have engaged in the meat business in the Knight building in Jamestown, Kan.

G. Barbera is about to engage in the meat and grocery business at Morgan Hill, Cal.

The marriage is reported of Jack F. Rose, of the Sunnyside Meat Market in Sunnyside, Wash., to Miss Beryl I. Fleming.

Jacob Alt and V. E. Crocker have purchased the Bussett building, in Williamsburg, Kan., and will install a meat market therein.

Will Darnall is now the proprietor of the local meat market in Edgerton, Kan.

J. C. Parsons, formerly of Adrian, Mo., has opened in the meat business at Troy, Kan.

F. E. Maddox has purchased the butcher shop of Charles Kennedy in Niotaze, Kan.

Ernest Mills has moved his meat market into the Frazee building, Gridley, Kan.

Jack Goss, of Osage City, Kan., has engaged in the meat business at Goodland, Kan.

James Sager has sold his meat market in Grove, Okla., to Harry Rohler.

The meat business conducted by Harry Sell has been moved from West Main street, Portland, Ind., to the Hawkins block.

The Smoot Meat Market on Front street, Mounds, Ill., has been purchased by Conrad Stern.

The Snyder Meat Market in Manito, Ill., has been enlarged.

The F. H. Cash Company, Bay City, Mich., has been incorporated to deal in poultry, fish, meats, etc., with Joseph Skorczewski, president; William Montgomery, vice-president; A. R. Nelson, secretary, and F. H. Cash, treasurer. Capital stock, \$10,000.

John Gruse has sold his meat and grocery market at 2022 Central avenue, Alton, Ill., to Alfred Lucius, of Mascoutah.

The South Side Meat Market in Abilene, Kan., has been opened for business.

Owen Avery has sold his meat market in Harveyville, Kan., to a Mr. Bruce, of Osage City, Kan.

J. G. Chrestman and his son, Ernest, have opened a meat market in Spiro, Okla.

J. M. Pennington and N. H. Walters have purchased S. D. Cook's meat market in Broken Arrow, Okla.

The erection of a new meat market in McFarland, Kan., is planned by Ren Eyck & Spooner.

Clyde Bay has purchased the meat market in Kingman, Kan., conducted by Harry Salmans.

A meat market has been opened in the Bennett building, Coldwater, Ohio, by John Rohler.

A meat department has been added to the grocery market of W. H. Faull's on East William street, Wyoming, Ill.

Nash Brothers have moved their meat and grocery business to a new location in Graham, W. Va.

Michael Orzechowski has sold his meat and grocery market at 1309 Pulaski street, Peru, Ill., to Frank Kroll, proprietor of a meat and grocery market in DePue, Ill.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in Buchanan, Mich., by F. L. Raymond, who recently closed out his grocery at 118 East Lincoln avenue, Goshen, Ind.

Fire destroyed the meat and grocery market of M. Fuchs at 5328 Archer avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. G. McGarry, a retail meat dealer of Johnstown, Pa., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of \$35,882.17 and assets of \$48,698.38.

L. S. Lambdin has sold his meat market in Bloomington, Ind., to E. N. Hedrick.

The Court Street Grocery and Meat Company, Sioux City, Ia., has changed the firm name to Chain Grocery and Meat Company.

Rudolph W. Dettweiler, a grocer and meat dealer at Wakarusa, Elkhart county, Ind., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of \$1,405.11 and assets of \$1,166.81.

Messrs. Brooks and Miller have purchased E. T. Krohn's meat business in Ackley, Ia.

A meat market has been opened in Wakonda, S. Dak., by Stewart & Waack.

A meat market has been opened at Fargo, N. Dak., by Herbert Ketchum.

John Brost has purchased his brother Peter's interest in the meat market at School Hill, Wis.

A meat market will be opened at Delavan, Wis., by George Henery.

W. Staples has traded his farm for an interest in the meat market at Almond, Wis., formerly conducted by George Lowe.

Benjamin Ulm has purchased Carl Grundhauser's meat market in Regent, N. Dak.

George Spike has been succeeded in the meat business at Bloomer, Wis., by Charles Reetz.

H. C. Boehm will conduct a meat business in Green Bay, Wis.

John G. Inenfeldt has sold his meat market in Menomonie, Wis., to his son, Alfred L.

A meat market has been opened in Dewar, Ia., by Ernest and Edwin Widdle.

Peter Santen has bought a meat market in Ottumwa, Ia.

Louis Fischer, 62 years old, a retired butcher, died at his home, 101 Garrison Lane, Baltimore, Md., after a brief illness.

Newton Hoover has sold his meat market on East Main street, Waynesboro, Pa., to Ira C. Fockler and A. G. Swope. Mr. Hoover is now engaged in business with the firm of Spielman & Shockey, butchers, Amsterdam.

It is reported that a branch house will be opened at Chickasha, Okla., by the Aaron Poultry & Egg Company, of Kansas City.

D. Jones, a butcher, who lives over his shop in Cedarville, Kan., was burned to death in a fire which destroyed his shop.

The Double Eagle Grocery and Market, Gary, Ind., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, by Frank Tittle, Joseph Tittle and Hiram Haskell.

O. J. Stenberg has purchased a half interest in the meat market in Battle Lake, Minn.

The Todd meat market in Luverne, Minn., has been sold to J. C. Sole.

A meat market will be opened in Hysham, Mont., by William Wheatley.

J. C. Weaver has purchased a meat market in Virginia, Neb.

It is reported that a meat market will be opened in Bismarck, N. Dak., by Herbert Ketchum.

August Mackenthun has purchased McPadden Brothers' meat market in Young America, Minn.

The City Meat Market, Dolliver, Ia., is now owned by J. B. Mitchell.

Messrs. Frederickson and Hooper have been succeeded in the meat business at Tama, Ia., by the Tama Meat Company.

A meat market will be opened at Winnett, Mont., by Rudolph Berk.

Alfred Parker has sold his meat market in Brownville, Neb., to his brother, O. Parker.

FREE OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

The long fight against the foot-and-mouth disease is over. The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order which on March 31 removed all foot-and-mouth quarantines and restrictions against the shipment and movement of livestock. The order signed specifically removes the quarantine from a small territory in Christian County, Illinois, the last area which was under suspicion. Along with the removal of this local quarantine, the various Federal orders restricting shipment of cattle are rescinded, so that dealers can now ship their cattle as before the first quarantine was imposed.

Upon notification that the United States is free from the disease, all foreign governments which have placed embargoes on American cattle are expected to remove these embargoes, so that cattle raisers will then be able to resume shipments to these foreign countries.

The magnitude of the work of eradication and control carried on by farmers, shippers and the State and Federal governments is shown by the fact that before controlled, the disease had gained a temporary footing in 22 States and the District of Columbia. The disease appeared and was controlled in 269 different counties.

The importance to the stock raising industry of eradicating foot-and-mouth disease may be judged from the results of this plague in Denmark, where the disease appeared at about the same time that it broke out in the United States. The area of Denmark is approximately equal to that of the three New England States—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is, however, a great dairying country, and it has been estimated that the losses in milk in one year caused by the foot-and-mouth disease have amounted to approximately one-third of the total cost of eradicating the pestilence in 22 States of this country. The Danish authorities were unable to carry out their former policy of slaughter, and were compelled to resort to such measures of control as could be established by quarantines and other restrictions.

As a result of better understanding between the State and National governments, representatives of the department believe that many of the obstacles which confronted the authorities in the past outbreak would not be encountered in dealing with any future occurrence of the disease. The veterinarians, however, will not abate their watchfulness for some time. Examination of animals and animal products offered for import will continue to be unusually strict.

The department, moreover, particularly urges all farmers and cattle handlers to notify their State veterinarians and the department of any suspicious cases of sore mouth combined with lameness in their animals. Those in charge of the eradication work are confident that the disease is wiped out, but they wish to use every precaution to detect and control any sporadic cases that may develop in remote districts.

New York Section

W. L. Wilson, of the Swift small stock department at Chicago, was in New York during the past week.

Manager Jewell, of the Swift produce department in local territory, has returned from a Western trip.

E. R. Boswell of the S. & S. accounting department at Chicago was in New York territory during the past week.

Vice-President James A. Howard, of the S. & S. Company, returned late last week from a trip to Chicago and the West.

Manager George Howe of the S. & S. beef sales department in the New York district has returned from a vacation trip to the South.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 1, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.22 cents per pound.

President Thomas E. Wilson, of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, was in New York last week for a few days. It was his first visit to the New York offices since his accession as president.

Local retail butchers have received notice of the selection of Omaha, Neb., as the place for holding the next annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America. The dates are August 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The S. & S. Company's branch house at 19th and Henderson streets, Jersey City, caught fire at 6 o'clock Monday morning, presumably from sparks falling in a coal yard near by, and was practically gutted. The coolers were still in operation during the week, but the house will have to be rebuilt, and work will be commenced at once.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association will hold its annual stockholders' meeting at Maennerchor Hall, in East 56th street, on the evening of Thursday, May 11, at 8 o'clock. Annual reports will be presented and directors elected for the ensuing year. The association has just declared its 27th annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the association. Fred. Dietz is the secretary and managing genius of this remarkable organization.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 2,303 lbs.; Brooklyn, 51,567 lbs.; Queens, 185 lbs.; total, 54,055 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,830 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13 lbs.; total, 3,843 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 9,485 lbs.; Brooklyn, 65 lbs.; total, 9,550 lbs.

According to the latest bulletin of the State Department of Weights and Measures all butchers have a natural inclination to cheat, and must be watched at every turn by the customer. The Bureau warns all customers to weigh and check everything they buy, and to go to the shop and stand over the butcher while he is filling each order. We have a photograph of about 97 per cent. of housewives of today following this advice! Like the free market fad, it sounds nice to talk about, but it does not work out in practice. Honest butchers—and there are a few—will not tender Superintendent Farrell a vote of thanks for his gratuitous blackening of their reputations.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that evidence has been submitted to the District Attorney to show that most of the live poultry sold in New York has been stuffed with about 20 per cent. extra weight in their crops through artificial methods. Investigations made by Federal authorities, who will probably co-operate in any action brought by the city, have shown that chickens on the way to New York are fed a pasty substance which closes the avenues of egress from the crop, and are stimulated to gorge themselves until fully one-fifth is added to their total weight. Several conferences have already been held with District Attorney Swann with a view to stopping practices which have been going on for years.

In regard to the congested freight situation in New York the Merchants' Association of New York says in a letter to members: "For the relief of the freight congestion at the pier and railroad stations on Manhattan Island, which is so seriously interfering with our trade and commerce, it is essential that every receiver of freight should arrange for the prompt removal of inbound freight from pier or railroad stations at the very earliest opportunity. Arrangements were made by the Merchants' Association with the carriers for keeping open the congested pier and railroad stations on Manhattan Island until 9 o'clock each evening for the removal of inbound freight. This arrangement has not been availed of to the extent necessary to accomplish the results desired, and unless there is a more general response on the part of receivers of freight in availing themselves of this opportunity, these stations will be closed at the usual hour. There are now over 2,000 cars, just outside of Manhattan, containing freight for delivery at pier and freight stations waiting to be brought in as fast as space for unloading can be provided. Embargoes prevail to a large extent against the receipt of freight for New York before the terminal situation has been relieved. The New York Central Railroad alone is holding just outside of New York 1,243 cars of merchandise for delivery at the Barclay street and St. John's Park stations. These stations are already overflowing with freight awaiting delivery and unless immediate relief

is given, it will be necessary for the New York Central to embargo the receiving of merchandise and less carload freight for Manhattan Island delivery. Over fifty per cent. of inbound freight is not removed from the pier and railroad stations until the third day after arrival. This delay is contributing to the injury of the trade and welfare of New York."

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer market is generally firm, but the demand seems more confined to smaller operators with some of the larger still bearish on the situation, but evidently having supplies enough for the present and this lower talk is not having any material effect on the market as far as can be observed. March has been a big selling month in the West and there is little doubt but what this market would have been cleaned up on similar hides if they were not of a very heavy average. Light weights seem to have the call. Early in the period under review one packer sold a car of January, February and March native bulls at 18½¢, which contained about 40 per cent. stuck throats. Another moved two cars of early January spready native steers at 24¢, which seems to be the asking price by all packers here. This sale is the first lot of spreads this year. Two cars of February and March native bulls later in the week were sold by one packer at the unchanged price of 18½¢, these hides were all kosher and were of a very heavy average. Other holders are holding firm on this selection for 19¢. Small packers are holding native bulls at 18½¢ for two cars of February and March's. Spread native steers are nominally quoted at 24¢, native steers 21½¢, butts 19½¢, Colorados 19¢, cows all weights 20½¢@21¢, native bulls 19¢.

CALFSKINS.—There is a continuous active demand for packer and city calfskins. Despite the increasing receipts they are stronger than ever. Butchers have advanced their price 2¢ a pound and are getting it without any argument. New York cities last sold at \$2.65, \$3.05 and \$3.55. Holders are asking \$2.75 for 5 to 7 lbs. April skins, \$3.20 for 7 to 9 lbs. and \$3.75 for 9 to 12 lbs. Country calfskins keep strong. Not many of these are being offered, as supplies are still small and receipts light, although receipts are commencing to come more freely and expectation is they will continue to increase as we get into April. Holders are nominally quoting 5 to 7 lbs. at \$2.25@2.30, 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.70@2.80 and 9 to 12 lbs. at \$3.10@3.20. One large tanner bought a car of Middle West abattoir out of first calfskins at 28¢ untrimmed.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market is somewhat stronger. The very strong packer market in the West embraces the feeling in country hides and it is generally agreed that all will be wanted. Dealers have advanced their prices and are holding extremes at 21¢ from good Pennsylvania and Middle West points. The demand seems to be mostly for light weight hides. Buffs are held at 18½¢ and some asking as high as 19¢, these containing a small percentage of twos. Two cars of New England 25 lbs. and up, dating back into last fall, averaging about 45 lbs., were reported bought by a large operator at 18¢ flat.

HORSEHIDES are steady to firm with a small lot cities bringing \$6.25. Some dealers are asking as high as \$6.50 for choice lots.

DRY HIDES.—There was little change to note in the common dry hide during the past

week. Supplies are only moderate. A sale of about 2,000 Honduras was noted at 33½¢. and 1,100 dry salted San Domingos at 24¢., with holders now asking 28¢. for dry flints. These were formally held at 30¢. and later at 29¢. Bogotas are nominally quoted at 34¢. Orinocos 34¢., Puerto Cabellos 33½¢., Central 33¢., Vera Cruz 33½¢., Tampicos 33½¢.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The frigorifico market remains in a strong position with supplies only moderate and a good demand in evidence. Hides are beginning to get poorer this month and tanners are operating quite freely on March hides at advanced prices. The unsold stocks are reported to be about 28,500 last Saturday. La Blanca reports selling 5,000 steers at 25½¢., and 1,000 cows at 26¢. Argentina sold 4,000 steers at 24½¢., Sansinena 4,000 steers at 25½¢., 3,000 cows at 25½¢. and 2,000 cows later in the period at 26½¢. Armour moved 500 cows at 25½¢., La Plata 500 cows at 26½¢., Campana 1,000 cows at 25½¢. and Montevideo 4,000 steers at 24½¢., all C. & F. New York, March salting. Mexican hides were reported selling to the extent of 1,700 early in the period at 21½¢. These hides were formerly held at 22¢. One lot of 1,000 good quality Mexicans brought 22¢. Mexico cities are held around 23¢. Havana packers are nominally quoted at 22¢. Havanos and Santiagos 20 to 20½¢., Vera Cruz 21½¢., Bahias 21 to 21½¢.

Boston.

The hide market holds strong under light offerings. The average run of buffs with a fair percentage of seconds are held at 18½¢. and have been sold at this figure. Some few shippers are holding special selections containing only a small number of No. 2's at 19¢. The same conditions hold true of extremes. The average runs are quoted around 20½¢. for business, with a recent advance in Chicago tempting some dealers to ask 21¢. Tanners are not operating very heavily, stating that they have a considerable supply of hides on hand. However, any good lot which is offered is taken up. Southern hides are also firm in tone, though the sales in the Boston market have been rather small. Dealers from the South write that they are able to get better prices in the Western market than they can get here. Ordinary lots of Northern Southern are quoted up to 19¢. for 25-60's; Middle South around 18¢. and far Southern 17 to 17½¢.

The calfskin market is advancing. Every offer made of every considerable lot of skins is at a higher figure than the preceding one. Tanners are ready buyers, although they are more or less at sea as to what kind of leather to tan the skins into. Four to 5-pounds skins have brought the record price of \$1.80; 5 to 7's are quoted from \$2.20 to \$2.30, with sales of choice lots at the outside figure; 7 to 9's bring \$2.70 to \$2.80 and 9 to 12's \$3.10 to \$3.20. The early kill of Canadian dairies is held at \$2 for the heavies. The price a year ago for this same article was \$1.10.

Cincinnati.

The hide market shows a firm tone. Prices are holding, and higher figures are named in some selections. The poor quality of stock is lost sight of, as when goods are scarce, the quality is a second consideration. Since the sale by the Chicago packers of large quantities, the country market followed and prices are from ¼ to ½¢. higher in most selections. Heavy hides have been taken more freely as the harness trade shows great improvement. With sole and belting leather in strong demand, these heavy hides are wanted. The packers complain that the cattle market is rather high compared with meat prices and that there is a loss in killing cattle. Cattle in the Cincinnati market sold as high as \$8.90 per 100 lbs. for good stock. However, there were large sales in the packer market during the past ten days, and the hide market has consequently been more active. Some good Cincinnati buffs sold at 19¢. and extremes at 20¢., both on selection. This was for February and March take-off. Light steers are in very good demand. Dealers still reluctant to make concessions, as their



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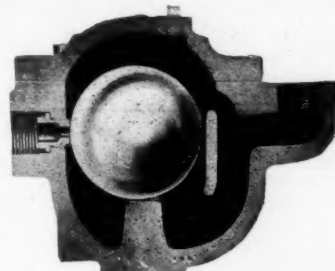
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Too strong to break—too positive to fail— too simple to air bind—the J-M Steam Trap

It has no levers to break or strain—no valves to stick or clog—no screws to strip—no cotters to drop out—no adjustments necessary.

There is absolutely nothing in the make-up of this trap to get out of repair. It can't hammer, stick or air-bind.

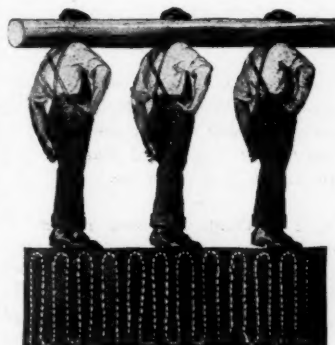
The steam pressure in the trap holds the ball against the discharge orifice. As condensation rises in the trap the ball is rolled up, the unobstructed outlet is exposed, and water and air are discharged—the discharge being continuous.



Every shoulder helps its neighbor carry the load—in J-M Universal construction.

The continuous folded construction of J-M Universal Packing forms a number of rounded shoulders of surface fabric. These shoulders carry the load. It is this construction and the quality of the material that make the packing wear-proof against side pull and springy under compression.

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stocks are not burdensome and the present market is one of awaiting developments, there being occasional differences of ¼ to ½¢. in valuation. Lots of heavy cows and buffs that date back to fall are quoted from 18½¢ to 19¢., according to quality, and dealers claim they are making ready sales at these prices. Extreme light hides are still favored, with good lots not quotable under 20 to 20½¢. The market on heavy cows is 18½¢ to 19¢. Greatest trading is in buff weights. Country buffs are closely sold up and have brought 18 to 18½¢. for good stock, with usual reduction for seconds. Two cars reported moved recently at these figures. Native bulls sold at 16¢., and 16½¢. is asked for good quality lots of city bulls. There are no branded bulls to speak of in the Cincinnati market, as very few are being shipped from the West. What few butt branded bulls there are sell as No. 2's in this market.

City calfskins rule strong at 27 to 27½¢., with good call, and dealers say they are selling all they can offer. Outside city calf sold as high as 26½¢. and there is a very

active market. Skins of 7 to 8 lbs. sell with regular calf weights at \$1.60 to \$1.70. Deacons \$1.40 to \$1.50. Slunks 70 to 75¢. Hairless slunks 20¢. each. Kips sell from 22 to 22½¢. for cities. They are not plentiful, but the market rules stronger. There is the usual deduction of 1½¢. per lb. for No. 2's. Present receipts are running more into calf weights. We are coming into the calf season and look forward to heavy slaughter during April. Sheep pelts are scarce and no lots of any size obtainable. Lambs on foot bring 12¢. There are a few shearlings being slaughtered here, on which there is no market quotation as yet.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 3, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,866	4,942	2,109	6,486
Jersey City	4,313	5,347	8,417	23,900
Central Union	2,275	605	5,890	...
Totals	8,454	10,894	16,416	30,393
Totals last week	8,774	8,223	21,634	33,056

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$8.30@9.75
Poor to fair native steers	6.95@8.25
Oxen and stags	5.50@7.85
Bulls	5.00@7.50
Cows	3.00@7.00
Good to choice steers one year ago	7.25@8.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@11.50
Live calves, fed	—@—
Live calves, barnyard, per 100 lbs.	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	7.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn, good to prime	10.00@11.50
Live lambs, clipped	9.25
Live lambs, clipped, culls	7.85
Live sheep, culls	—@—
Live sheep	5.50@7.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.25
Hogs, medium	10.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	10.25
Pigs	9.50
Roughs	9.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	13½@14
Choice native light	14
Native, common to fair	13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	13½@14½
Choice native light	13½@14
Native, common to fair	13½
Choice Western, heavy	13½
Choice Western, light	13
Common to fair Texas	12½
Good to choice helfers	13½
Common to fair helfers	12½
Choice cows	12
Common to fair cows	11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	16½@17	18
No. 2 ribs	15½@16	17
No. 3 ribs	14	16
No. 1 loins	16½@17	19
No. 2 loins	15½@16	18
No. 3 loins	14	16
No. 1 hinds and ribs	15½	16
No. 2 hinds and ribs	14½	15
No. 3 hinds and ribs	13½	14½
No. 1 rounds	12½@13	13
No. 2 rounds	11½@12	12½
No. 3 rounds	11	11½
No. 1 chuck	11	11½
No. 2 chuck	10	10½
No. 3 chuck	9½@10	10½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	17
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	15
Western calves, choice	15
Western calves, fair to good	14
Grassers and butterfinks	12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	12½
Hogs, 150 lbs.	12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	13
Hogs, 140 lbs.	13½
Pigs	13½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	10
Lambs, choice	18
Lambs, good	17
Lambs, medium to good	16
Sheep, choice	15
Sheep, medium to good	14
Sheep, culls	12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	18½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	17½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	17½
Smoked picnic, light	13
Smoked picnic, heavy	13
Smoked shoulders	13
Smoked bacon, boneless	19
Smoked bacon (rib in)	17
Dried beef sets	28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	20
Pickled bellies, heavy	15

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	19
Fresh pork loins, Western	17½
Frozen pork loins	16
Fresh pork tenderloins	25
Frozen pork tenderloins	24
Shoulders, city	16
Shoulders, Western	14
Butts, regular	15
Butts, boneless	18
Fresh hams, city	18
Fresh hams, Western	17
Fresh picnic hams	12½

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	75.00@80.00
per 100 pcs.	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	11
Fresh cow tongues	8
Calves' heads, scalded	55
Sweetbreads, veal	25
Sweetbreads, beef	25
Calves' livers	25
Beef kidneys	10
Mutton kidneys	10
Livers, beef	11
Oxtails	9
Hearts, beef	7
Rolls, beef	30
Tenderloin, beef, Western	25
Lambs' fries	8
Extra lean pork trimmings	16
Blade meat	13

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary, shop fat	4½
Suet, fresh and heavy	6½
Shop bones, per cwt.	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	25
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	25
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	70
Hog, middles	11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	25
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	50
Beef wassands, No. 18, each	7½
Beef wassands, No. 28, each	4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	25	27
Pepper, Sing., black	20	22
Pepper, Penang, white	24	26
Pepper, red	27	30
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6	8
Cloves	21	24
Ginger	20	23
Mace	60	73

SALTPETRE.

Refined	86
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	35
No. 2 skins	33
No. 3 skins	30
Branded skins	27
Ticky skins	29
No. 1 B. M. skins	33
No. 2 B. M. skins	21
No. 1, 12½-14	35
No. 2, 12½-14	37½

No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	37.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	24.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18	24.20
No. 2 kips, 14-18	3.95
No. 1 B. M. kips	3.95
No. 2 B. M. kips	2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	5.05
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	4.80
Branded kips	3.45
Heavy branded kips	4.45
Ticky kips	3.45
Heavy ticky kips	4.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Western, young hens and toms, dry-pk., fancy	30
Western, spring, dry-pk., fair to good	28
Old toms	—@—

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft meat, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed	17
Western, corn-fed	16
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	45
Philadelphia, fancy roasters	25
Penn., mixed sizes, per lb.	16
Nearby, squash, per pair	1.00@1.25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	20
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	20
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	18½
Western, boxes, 38 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	18
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	17
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	16
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 5 lbs. and over, dry-picked	19
Western boxes, 4½ lbs., dry-picked	19½
Old Cocks, per lb.	15
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pk., 4 lbs. and over	19
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.	5.25
Long Island fresh ducklings	28
Geese, Western, fancy	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice	16½@17
Fowls, heavy	18
Roosters	12
Ducks, State, Spring	21
Geese, per lb.	15

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	37
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	38
Creamery, Firsts	36½
Process, Extras	31
Process, Firsts	29½@30

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	23
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	22½
Fresh gathered, firsts	22½
Fresh gathered, seconds	20
Fresh dirties, No. 1	20
Fresh chex, fair to good	17½@19
Duck Eggs, State and nearby Ind. runner	38
Duck Eggs, State and nearby, other fancy	37
Duck Eggs, Md. and Balt. selected	35
Duck Eggs, western and prime southern	33
Duck Eggs, southern common to fair	30
Goose Eggs, per doz.	60

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	35.00
Dried blood, high grade	3.25
Nitrate of soda—spot	—@—
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	3.20 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	3.80
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	3.90

